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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERAL NEWS.

MICHIGAN has struck oil.

LADY FRANKLIN is a lion at 'Frisco.

ILLINOIS has Mud-Lock for a town.

MAX MARETZEK is back from Europe.

HARRIET HOSMER is modelling Mrs. Tomba.

THE original bow—the el-bow—*Punchinello.*

A BLOW that hurteth not—The blow of a flower—*Punchinello.*

NOT the chimney for a studio—One that won't draw.—*Punchinello.*

PERE HYACINTHE denies that he edits the *Concorde*. It is his brother.

MRS. ABBY-SAGE-MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON is writing her biography.

THE New York *Times* thinks the Paris tailors struck when their irons were hot.

MOTTO for unsuccessful croquet players—"Hoops deferred make the heart sick."—*Punchinello.*

THE Salt Lake saints think they have discovered a Gentile plot to assassinate Brother Brigham.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD, of Sweden, proposes to go for the pole, via Spitzbergen, in 1871 and 1872.

AN ungainly, deformed beggar in New Orleans is worth $20,000 in real estate and runs a stock brokerage business.

A NEW ORLEANS editor has just sustained the justice of his dramatic criticism by a bloodless duel with an actor.

OVER 200 Commoners have signed a request to Mr. Gladstone to take up the ballot question during the present session.

A NATURALIST, in speaking of a man of indisputable stupidity, said: "To become a perfect brute he wants only instinct!"

MISS EMMA WEBB has been having a theatrical benefit at San Francisco. She lost her effects by the Golden City wreck.

W. A. WESTON has been appointed Receiver of the Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railroad Company, at Greenville, Darke county, Ohio.

A NEW ORLEANS gentleman has invented a machine for preparing the ramie plant fibre for market. It grinds out 1,200 pounds a day.

A MICHIGAN agriculturist lost his life in the vain effort to rescue an idolized fanning mill from a fire which consumed his barn last week.

ILLINOIS has a preacher who gets his congregation in church, locks the door, and preaches to them until the deacons collect a specified amount.

A GREAT horrid mouse in her chignon nearly frightened a fair Treasury clerk to death last week. She had worn rats in her hair without shedding a tear.

DRESDEN'S new opera house, from Prof. Temper's plans, is to have an invisible orchestra and cost 400,000 thalers. That will make the treasury sic, Semper.

SAN FRANCISCO proposes to tax the Chinese gambling houses for a fund to pay the expenses of the female slaves who want to return to the Flowery Kingdom.

ADDITIONAL news from Cuba regarding the counter revolution on the part of the volunteers is looked for with a good deal of interest by the officials and in political circles.

A GENTLEMAN from Wisconsin has purchased a camel's hair shawl in New York for his wife, at the expense of five thousand dollars. He is a bloated saw-mill owner.

AN English farm laborer was recently wedded in the parish church, and his bride dropped dead in a few minutes after. He was single, married and widowed within an hour.

IT is estimated at the Treasury Department that the public debt statement for the present month will show a reduction in the debt of not less than five millions of dollars.

VICTOR EMANUEL has been breaking out with the measles, erysipelas and scarlatina, all within a few months, but probably would prefer several more such to one popular outbreak.

THE suit of Mrs. McFarland against the P. C. & St. Louis Railway Company was settled by compromise in the Circuit Court of Brook county, W. Va., Mrs. McFarland receiving $2,350.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands has decided to report favorably upon the bill allowing a subsidy of lands to aid in constructing the Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

THE lady teachers of a New Orleans school recently adjourned to the playground and settled a misunderstanding after the rules of the P. R. and in the presence of their admiring scholars.

AN ex-mayor of Louisville regrets that his confidence in a fellow-countryman just over from Faderland induced him to lend him $100 and a gold watch and chain, since his sudden disappearance a day or two after.

THREE Chinese prisoners in a Sacramento court the other day, were hand cuffed" by tying their pigtails together. One fell down stairs and lost both his scalp and his chance to go where the good Johns go.

CINCINNATI painters rent fashionable houses, cover the front with gaudy signs, and soon remove to another house which they decorate similarly, getting the advantage of two or three first-class advertisements by this means.

AN Illinoisan has become the fifth husband of a woman, just to see what effect it would have on him, as he heard that her first husband ran away, that the second hung himself, the third shot himself, and the fourth drowned himself.

NEW YORK savings banks have over seven million dollars of unclaimed deposits, and it is proposed that they shall build from these funds a home for disabled soldiers and sailors, and an asylum for the orphans of the slain.

A PROFESSOR of natural science in a New England College used annually to astonish the students in natural philosophy by remarking, when the time came for assigning a certain portion of the text book, "The class may go to Thunder."

AT a meeting of the House Committee on Elections it was agreed that Henry D. Foster, who contested the seat of Hon. John Covode, should be allowed the sum of $3,500 to defray expenses incurred. The claim presented by Mr. Foster amounted to $4,660.

THE editor of the Indiana *Student* admonishes a contributor in this style: "Now, sir, next time when you undertake to answer a production, do so in some logical manner; don't snatch up your pen and go rib-snorting along in a style that shows you to be an unconscionable ass."

CONFLICTING accounts continue to be received from the Indian country. Strong hopes are still entertained that a general war may be avoided. As yet no open outbreak has occurred, and if prompt measures are taken at once it is believed at the Indian Bureau that there will be none.

PRIVATE dwellings are now being erected in New York by the following persons at the cost given: Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, $150,000; Dr. G. W. Brooks, $70,000; Charles Dugan, $110,000; Charles O'Conor, $70,000; Willis James, $80,000; P. Lorrillard, $200,000; Lawrence Keep, $125,000.

"THE merry first of May."—First young wife:—"Oh! this horrid house-moving—ain't you distracted about it dear?" Second do:—"O dear! no. We have it arranged, nicely. Charles will see to the furniture and things, and I will superintend the removal of Fido myself."—[*Punchinello.*

A GOOD deal of testimony has been taken by the Senate Committee on Pensions in reference to the claim of Mrs. Lincoln for Pension. It is discovered that together with the aid given by others and property left her by Mr. Lincoln, she is well enough off in worldly goods, and the Committee has decided to report adversely on her claim.

THERE is a mere child in Minnesota—Minnie Wilkins—not quite twelve years of age, who recently became the mother of a girl baby that weighed seven and a half pounds at its birth. Mother and babe are said to be doing well—but for a cold climate, such as that of Minnesota, the affair seems to be precocious, and the production not only premature, but unnatural.

MRS. EXPERIENCE PLANK, of Killingly, Connecticut, is in her 105th year, and recollects distinctly the Indian war whoop and the Revolutionary War. She is quite feeble, and too modest to do the knitting for the whole neighborhood, walk to church ten miles every Sunday, chop her own wood, &c.

THE Oil City *Times* understands that as the new State Treasurer goes into office, Ames and "the prominent oil operator" will start a new bank in Titusville. It makes this statement entirely as a matter of news, without any intention of insinuating that the course of these two gentlemen in Harrisburg last winter, in the election of State Treasurer, has anything to do with the establishment of this bank.

BERLIN is soon to have gas in pipes from the Furstenwale coal mines, five miles off. It can be furnished at one cent per hundred cubic feet in Berlin, and nine thousand cubic feet have the heating power of a ton of the best coal, which costs in the city ten dollars. Works are building to make nearly three millions of cubic feet daily. If this is a success we shall soon have all our fuel from coal mines in pipes, instead of on railroads.

AT Monticello, Kansas, on Saturday, Colonel A. Payne and Mac Stapleton, who had been drinking, fell out about some small matter, and agreed to settle it by retiring to a room by themselves, in the dark, and locking the door. Col. Payne had a knife and Stapleton a revolver. Some citizens, on hearing a shot, burst open the door and found Stapleton with his throat cut and Payne shot through the lungs. The former was not expected to live, but it was thought that the latter would recover.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER lately sent the following note to the proprietor of the New York *Ledger*:

"MY DEAR MR. BONNER—I have just received a curious letter from Michigan, and I give it to you *verbatim*:

"'OSWASSO CITY, Mich., 1870.
"'APRIL FOOL.'

"I have heard of men who wrote letters and forgot to sign their name, but never before met a case in which a man signed his name and forgot to write the letter.
H. W. B."

CONTRACTS for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio road from Gauley to the Ohio (one hundred miles) have been awarded, and the time for their fulfilment fixed, under heavy penalties, at May 1, 1871. The contracts for the heavy work on the line from Gauley eastward have also been let. This portion of the road, owing to the tunneling, heavy cuts and embankments along the route, it will require two and a half years to finish. About two thousand laborers are already at work, and their number will be increased to six thousand within two weeks.

THE Engineer Department will shortly commence work in rebuilding Fort Sumter, which yet remains in the condition in which it was left at the close of the rebellion. It is proposed to use it as a battery rather than as a fort, and consequently the works will not be rebuilt in the original dimensions, but of less height and greater thickness, and better fitted to withstand the effects of a continued bombardment. Much of the original material is available, and the expense of rebuilding will not be exorbitant. It appears fit and proper that the Government should again establish this defense, not only on account of its value in time of war, but *for reasons of a* national character.

THE rumors which have been current for several days that the Senate funding bill is dead, killed by the Ways and Means Committee, have some foundation, but they are not entirely true. The Senate bill is so amended that its own father would not know it. Senator Sherman, author of it, is reported to be greatly vexed at the course of the Ways and Means Committee and to say that the bill is entirely worthless. The rate of interest is so low that Boutwell says bonds cannot be sold to any amount. The compulsory section in regard to banks is amended so that it will be acceptable to the banks. These are the most reliable rumors on the subject, and probably are nearly correct.

THE reputation of the last Legislature becomes daily more infamous as its proceedings are developed. It now appears that a bill was passed, intended to divert $10,000 per annum for the next ninety-nine years from the State Treasury for the benefit of railroad company in the north-eastern part of the State, which has no existence except on paper. The project was disguised as a harmless bill, and an amendment, covering the desired object, was quietly passed to the document in one of the Houses, and passed through both without ever having been read. On the last day of the session it was hurried through the Governor's department by the importunities of some of the members, who represented it as a local measure, and in the press of business its true object was overlooked. There is reason to believe that the framers of the bill over reached themselves and used language which is so equivocal that they cannot obtain a penny.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: Our gold product has fallen off during the past eight years from $32,000,000 to $23,000,000 annually. The yield of 1865, the year for which the geological survey computed mining statistics, was $28,500,000, divided as to source whence derived—quartz, $6,500,000; placer and gravel, $21,000,000. The yield per capita of men employed was not actually ascertained, but in order to pay ruling mining wages, $60 to $70 per month, the rate must have exceeded $720 to $840 per year. Since that date the amount yielded by quartz mining has slightly increased, and may be estimated at about $7,000,000. The yield from other sources has in the same time fallen off from $21,000,000 to $16,000,000. In 1865, the yield of gold in Australia, per capita, was: alluvial miners, $323.32; quartz miners, $461.36. The aggregate annual net profit of our quartz mining interest is not known, but it is known to be small. In comparison, the gold quartz mining in Australia shows to advantage, and forecasts the value of this interest in California.

MR. BENJ. G. HARRIS, who recently announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Vth District of Maryland, has thought better of it, and now withdraws from the canvas. He has apparently become satisfied that the Democratic party of the Vth District, and of the State of Maryland, will ignore the results of the late "unpleasantness," and fight their battles o'er again upon the good old platform of a White Man's Government and the resolutions of '69. In his address withdrawing from the canvas, he says: "I have no fear but that your conventions will, when they meet, rescind the resolutions of the Central Committee, and in their stead will lay down and spike as the great distinctive plank in the Democratic platform, *That the so called Fifteenth Amendment is not law—is unconstitutional in manner and matter—is void and of no force, and is not entitled to the obedience of any citizen of the United States.* See to it my friends, that this or something like it will be the foundation of your action, regardless of consequences, or your condition will be the most abject."

SEWING MACHINES AND HEALTH.—Some prejudice has been excited against the use of sewing machines on the score of their injurious effects on health. As the result of some investigations on the subject, we (*British Medical Journal*) may avow our conviction that these statements have been greatly exaggerated. They apply, we believe, chiefly to those worked by one foot only; and we are quite unable to discover that there is any kind of objection, on the score of health, to those in which both feet are employed. In America, where the use of machines is yet more common than with us, the attention of medical men has been a good deal directed to the subject, and with, we believe, tolerable unanimity of result. Against the double-pedal machine in common use in England, as far as we can learn from inquiry among those who have had them for many years in constant employment, there is not the slightest evidence. Of their sanitary advantages in saving time from a sedentary and very tiresome occupation, and thus favoring relaxation and exercise, it is not necessary that we should speak.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE princess de Metternich is dangerously sick.

ROSA BONHEUR is painting a group of lions for the Dey of Tunis.

THE King of Prussia has ordered fifty thoroughbred horses in Egypt.

THE tunnel through Mount Cenis will be in running order next August.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, the celebrated prima donna, is to visit this country this fall.

HORTENSE SCHNEIDER, the original Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein, has now four children.

ONLY seven members of the Chamber of Peers under King Louis the Eighteenth, are still alive.

THE present Mayor of Palermo was, in the year 1857, almost tortured to death by order of King Bomba.

THE Empress of Russia is unable to take any solid food, and she lives now exclusively on milk, eggs and sage.

RICHARD WAGNER, some distinguished German psychiatists believe, has been partially insane for some time past.

EX QUEEN ISABELLA has a new lover in the person of a Russian nobleman, who gambled his whole fortune away in Paris.

ADELINA PATTI cleared last year 110,000 francs. She is said to live on very cold terms with her husband, the Marquis de Caux.

OFFENBACH'S new opera, "Le Grand Lama," is said to be the greatest failure the popular composer of "La Grande Duchesse" has yet made.

ONE of the Roman Bishops preached the other day at Velletri, and, in course of his sermon, called railroads, telegraphs and the printing press "inventions of the devil."

BISMARCK'S disease unfortunately is nothing but *delirium tremens.* Beside drinking vast quantities of wine, the Prussian Chancellor is said to be an habitual morphine eater.

THERE are only five pretty women among the leading actresses of Paris. Young M'lle Roze, to whom was awarded the Monthyon prize, a few years ago, is the handsomest of them all.

M'LLE DE CHAMPAGNY, a fashionable deaf mute, and the wife of a fellow-sufferer, Count de la Forest, recently gave a billiard soiree, attended only by the upper-ten deaf mutes of Paris.

A. DUMAS, JR., in his work, "L'ami des Femmes," declares that women "can no more be emancipated than she can be remade; that her duties have have been established from the beginning, as have man's."

THE Princess Mathilde's house is said to show a more exquisite taste in furniture, decoration, and work of art than any other in Paris. The Princess, it will be remembered, is first cousin to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE charming Duchess of Parma, niece of the Count de Chambord, is the lucky recipient of the holy golden rose, which the Pope blesses annually and presents during Lent to one of the antediluvian princesses of the Bourbon tribe.

OLD GUIZOT offered to make the customary visits for M. Ollivier, when the latter consented to become a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the French Academy. Ollivier himself said he was so busy that he was unable to make those visits.

THE Empress Eugenie has dismissed five of her ladies of honor. The cause of this unexpected measure has been the discovery of the fact that the ladies in question were on too intimate relations with certain gentlemen employed at the Tuileries.

THE King of Italy is very proud of his exploit as a hunter, but the Italian journals assert, on what they call good authority, that His Majesty never yet shot or stabbed a single animal in his life; and that, during his hunting excursions, all the shooting was done by his aids-de-camps.

The Richmond Disaster.

The following additional particulars have been received of the terrible calamity that occurred in Richmond Wednesday last:

Shortly after eleven A. M., and when the court waited but the presence of the judges to complete the bench and enter on the proceedings, a sharp crack was heard in the centre of the floor, then another, then the floor began to sink, slowly at first, but, before one man in twenty could escape, down, down it went with a thunderous crash into the hall of delegates below, taking with it all who had filled the centre of the room, and sheering so close up towards the judges that, while the reporters on the side of their table next to the bench were saved, one who sat on the outer side, was carried off and killed. Scarcely had the dust started to rise from the first fracture before the rest of the floor, taking in the gallery with its thronging occupants, also fell, the pause being scarcely that of a second, and then, upon the struggling, commingled mass below, fell in the walls, tearing with them the ceiling.

So sudden, so awful, so thorough a destruction by the fall of an edifice has perhaps never before been recorded in our day. Of the scarce three hundred persons who packed the small court room, fifty-nine were killed outright, two have since died, and one hundred and sixteen were more or less seriously wounded, making in all considerably over half of all in the room killed or wounded.

The scenes on the Capitol Square were such as cannot be described. In several instances wives came upon the bodies of their husbands. One of them was so shocked that it is scarcely hoped that she live can live through the day; another is insane, with but little hope of her recovery.

A member of the Legislature describes his fall as follows: I heard a low rumbling sound and felt myself sinking rapidly; I was facing the gallery and saw it falling toward me. Fortunately it did not reach me. I saw the men scrambling over each other in the gallery, and heard what seemed to be one unearthly yell of agony. Then came the crash, and I sank into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish with a dead body over me, a wounded man under me, and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said, "Oh, me! But if I could only fear God always as I do now! How wicked I have been all my days! Oh, God, forgive me! Spare me and I will be a true follower of Jesus." The man at my side exclaimed: "Oh, Death where is thy sting! Oh, Grave, where is thy victory!" I heard a number of cries all about me; some were speaking about their wives; other of their children; while others were begging for air. I believe many of them died from suffocation, for, although, but little hurt myself, I should have died from suffocation if I had not been removed when I was.

Mr. Joynes tells the following touching incident concerning Dr. Brock: "I was sitting behind Dr. Brock, and fell under him; I lay with my mouth to his cheek, and could feel him growing cold. He asked my name; I told him who I was. He said, 'I am dying. Tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments.'"

An experienced architect, who has reviewed the plan of the Capitol building, says that the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of timber bolted together, making when combined, an area of 13 by 20 inches. It was formerly supported by columns, which were subsequently removed to improve the appearance of the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortise which reduced the available strength to 9½ by 20 inches. The fatal error was in making interior changes without examining the girders with reference to their capacity to endure the new stress placed upon them.

THE word "plebiscite" so common in Paris news the past fortnight, is the French form of the Latin word "plebisbiscitum," and is merely a high sounding name for a special election, or, strictly speaking, a decree passed by the whole body of the people at a special election; though the word is loosely applied to the decree, the submission of the decree to vote, and the draft of the decree discussed in the Corps Legislatif. The draft is more properly called a "senatus consultum," signifying both a decree of the Senate and a debate thereon.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Plot Against the Life of Napoleon Discovered—Numerous Arrests—Excitement on the Subject of the Plebiscitum—The Massacre by Greek Brigands—Banquet of the Royal Academy of Arts, London—Address of the Sultan of Turkey to His Councilors—Uprising of Volunteers in Cuba Contradicted—Serrano will Resign the Regency of Spain—Bismarck's Condition Precarious—Advices from the West Indies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 30.—It is reported that the Pope has advised the French clergy to cast their influence and votes on the subject of the *plecisite* in favor of the Government.

The Archbishops of Tours, Nevers and Montpelier have advised an affirmative vote. The clergy of Lyons have received instructions of a similar character.

Notwithstanding the great excitement here the Government will not prevent the holding of public meetings this evening. The moment any attempt is made to create public excitement, the authorities will interfere.

The Committee of the Left has addressed a manifesto in favor of a negative vote.

The Bishop of Tarantaise invites the clergy to vote "aye."

It is reported the French and Papal Governments have agreed to consider as null and void the last memorandum of Count Daru. The *Universe* asserts that an answer has been received here from Rome to the effect that the memorandum will not be admitted to the Council and that Antonelli will enter into no discussion of the question it raises.

Reports are rife in this city of a new plot that was discovered by the police against the State and life of the Emperor. It was alleged yesterday that a deserter from the army, a non-commissioned officer, was arrested in a hotel near Montmartre, who had in his possession letters from Gustave Flourens, and a note containing instructions for his part in the execution of the conspiracy. The *Figaro* says that part of the design of the plotters was to blow up the Palace of the Tuilleries and the Prefecture of the police.

Several persons implicated in the plot have been discovered, but succeeded in escaping from France. Owing to rigorous censorship, full particulars are wanting.

Afternoon.—The *Journal Official* announces the police have been for some time on the track of a plot against the Emperor. Yesterday morning one Beaur, recently arrived from England, was arrested in Rue Des Monlas, whereby the plot was completely discovered. On the person of Beaur was found a large sum of money, a revolver and a letter from London, from a man who was implicated in a similar plot in February last. This letter, and the confessions made by Beaur himself, leave no doubt of his intention to immediately attempt to assassinate the Emperor. Last night other persons were arrested in the Belleville quarter. At the house of one of these the police seized a large quantity of powder and a number of explosive bombs, together with directions how to use them. This plot has for principal organizers many members of the international association of workmen of Paris, some of whom have been already arrested.

Evening.—Two Secretaries of the International Association of Workmen were arrested this evening. The police found upon their persons a complete list of adherents to the plot. The authorities are now scouring the city for these persons. The person first arrested, Beaur, is not a deserter from the French army, as at first reported. He was merely disguised as a soldier, that suspicion might not be excited. Great military and police precautions are being taken to-night.

PARIS, May 1.—There is no truth whatever in the report of a conspiracy to blow up the Tuilleries and the headquarters of the police.

It is understood the amnesty which was to have appeared on the 12th of May will not be issued.

Signor Carnischi, an Italian banker, left this morning, having received notice from the police to quit Paris within a certain time. He refused to accept the delay granted.

Only one public meeting was dissolved last night by the authorities. There has been no disorder to-day, though meetings were in progress in various quarters of the city. Many soldiers attend these assemblages as part of the audience. Up to the present hour no trouble whatever has occurred. The authorities have taken great precautions to prevent a breach of the peace.

Twenty-five chiefs of sections of the Workmen's International society are under arrest and the police have names of forty more whom they have been ordered to seize. At Lyons eleven members of the society were arrested and it is estimated there are eighty members now in custody. Among the prisoners is M. Protat, a lawyer, who endeavored to escape and on whom the Commissary was obliged to fire before he could be secured.

Two journals of Toulouse, the *Reveil* and *Emancipation*, have been prosecuted for offences against the press laws.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.—The *Times* of this morning renews its comments on the atrocities of the Greek brigands, and emphasizes the call upon the Great Powers to intervene in the affairs of Greece to the end that similar outrages may be prevented in the future.

The *Saturday Review* anticipates the entire restoration of American credit only when, regardless of the Supreme Court decisions, the resumption of specie payments shall be an established fact.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening comments on the strong revival of the "no popery" feeling in England and attributes it partly to the Pope and Ecumenical Council, more to the multiplication of monastic institutions.

Exciting but contradictory dispatches have been received from Paris to-day concerning the arrest of an English student of science who confessed a design to kill the Emperor.

LONDON, May 1.—A banquet was given last night on the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales, Princes Christian, Teck and William of Saxe Weimer, Mr. Gladstone and other members of Cabinet, several prelates, members of diplomatic corps and many artists and literary notabilities. The Prince of Wales responded to toasts to the Queen and himself and the Duke of Cambridge replied for the army and navy.

Mr. Motley answered a toast to the President of the United States and the American people, introducing with agreeable effect a description of a similar entertainment given in 1815 by the Venitian Ambassador in London, when West, Copley, Stuart, Newton, Alston and Leslee were present. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast complimentary to Her Majesty's Government, alluded to the exalted character of the exhibition, and congratulated the members of the Royal Academy that their labors were unlike those of statesmen. The works of the statesman ended with the day, while those of the artist descended to all time. The Archbishop of York responded for the invited guests. Mr. Dickens replied for literature.

Special services were held and mass celebrated at the Carmelite Church, Westminster, to-day for the termination of the war between Brazil and Paraguay. The Church was crowded with South Americans. It is said Minister Motley was present.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—At a meeting at Divan of the Sublime Porte, yesterday, the Sultan addressed the Councillors on the state of the Empire. He reviewed the events and progress of the past year and said the Government would not be satisfied to stop with what had been effected. He promised reforms in the civil policy, the development of education and the fostering of trade should have his careful attention, and that steps would be taken for the thorough reorganization of the army and navy, and the improvement of highway, and lines of communication throughout the Turkish dominions.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 30.—A telegram from New York yesterday announcing the uprising of the volunteers in Cuba, is positively contradicted by the Government, which has received favorable news from Cuba direct.

There is no longer any question of the resignation of Regent Serrano, who desires the ministry and majority of the Cortez to effect a solution of the question of Monarchy.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 30.—The United States flagship Severn, Admiral Poor, arrived to-day from Jamaica. All well.

United States Consul Wheeler at Kingston having died suddenly, Mr. Phillips, Consul at Santiago de Cuba, assumed the functions of Consulate at Kingston. The Severn left at Kingston the crew of the schooner Champion, lately imprisoned at Santiago.

HAVANA, May 1.—The sugar crop this year will be fifteen per cent. less than last. Many plantations have finished grinding and all will have concluded in about a fortnight.

ITALY.

ROME, April 29th VIA PARIS, May 1st.—In the Council to-day the announcement was officially made that the discussion of the Dogma of Infallibility was near at hand. The preliminary propositions concerning this Dogma have peen printed and already distributed among the members of the Council.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 30.—Count Bismarck lies very ill at his country seat, Varzin. His condition is pronounced to be very precarious, and much anxiety exists in court circles.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—The Belgian Chambers voted a reduction of the duties on salt fish and propose to reduce the rate of postage.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, April 30.—The Pacha's palace, at Ramlen, near the city, was burned to-day. Loss very heavy.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The steamer Nevada, from New York, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 30—*Evening.*—Consols for money 94. American securities quiet, '62, 88⅝; '65, 87⅞; '67, 87⅞; 10-40s, 85⅞; Eries 19¾; Illinois 111⅝, Great Western 27⅝.

PARIS, April 30.—Bourse quiet 74f 27c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton is heavy: middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 11⅛@11¼d; sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 5d@9s 6d; red western No. 2 8s 1d@8s 2d; winter 8s 8d@8s 9d. Western flour 20s. Corn No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s 4d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 6d. Pork 100s. Beef 109s. Lard quiet 70s. Cheese 74s. Bacon 58s for Cumberland cut; 64s for smooth rib middles.

LONDON, April 30.—Tallow at 44s 3d@44s 6d. Calcutta Linseed 60s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—Bonds 94⅛.

ANTWERP, April 30.—Petroleum closed quiet and steady at 53⅜f.

HAVRE, April 30.—Cotton quiet.

BREMEN, April 30.—Petroleum firm 6 thalers 24 groats.

HAMBURG, April 30.—Petroleum is active at 14 marcbancos 25 cent.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The United States Supreme Court adjourned Saturday to the first Saturday of October.

—The Fenian raid on Canada is indefinitely postponed.

—The steamer Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived at New York on Saturday.

—The Texas State Fair commences at Houston May 17th and will continue four days.

—President Grant telegraphed from West Point that he would return to Washington to-morrow.

—The steamship New York, which left Bremen April 13, via Havre, was detained at the latter port until April 20.

—It is rumored the Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the California Pacific Railroad for three million dollars.

—Serah Colburn, an English engineer, formerly editor of the London *Engineer*, committed suicide at Belmont, Mass., last week.

—Arrangements are making for a tournament at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this month, similar to those formerly held in the South.

—A fire Sunday morning on Melancthon street, Cincinnati, destroyed a number of tenement and other small houses, valued at $5,000.

—Hon. Jno. Bigelow, late United States Minister to France, sailed for Europe on Saturday with his family, and intends residing in Germany for three years.

—A number of circus men in Elkton, Md., attacked a hotel, beat a constable, and had a riot with citizens during which Wm. Randolph was fatally stabbed by a negro.

—Samuel Myers, for thirty years publisher and proprietor of the Berks county (Pa.) *Press*, and the oldest printer in Reading, died on the 29th, aged seventy-eight years.

—The moulders' strike, at Peekskill, N. Y., has ceased, and the men are at work for three dollars per day. The anti-union men had been shut up in the shops for a month.

—On the 26th inst. near Assawan, Va., a woman named Ellen Bunting killed an idiot named Wm. Onley, with whom she had been drinking in her husband's doggery.

—Thomas Hoffman has been convicted and sentenced to the Maryland penitentiary ten years for robbing Harnden's Express last year. Two confederates had been previously convicted.

—The tobacco factory of W. V. Hall, at Roanoke, Randolph county, Mo., containing 100,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, was burned April 23d. Loss about $20,000; insured for $14,000.

—The testimony in the case of Commander Upshur, before the court martial on the charge of purchasing a cadetship, has been closed, and the argument for the defence was read on Friday.

—The coin disbursements at New York on account of May interest during last week amounted to $7,772,467; other coin interest disbursements $115,858. Receipts of customs $2,707,999.52.

—Chicagoans are exultant over the success of their new base ball club, the White Stockings, at St. Louis last week, the score standing 47 to 1. This was the first game of the new club outside of Chicago.

—The colored people of New Orleans Saturday celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a procession, with music, banders, transparencies, etc. The procession was remarkably quiet and orderly.

—The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Galveston Railroad was completed to the Kansas State Line on Saturday, it being the first road to reach the Indian Territory. Regular trains will commence running to-day.

—Wm. Asmann, engraver at Duhme's jewelry establishment, at Cincinnati, committed suicide Saturday night or Sunday morning in Covington, by shooting himself through the head, while laboring under temporary insanity.

—Major Geo. A. Armes has brought suit in the District Court, at Leavenworth, Kansas, against all the members of the court martial recently in session at Fort Leavenworth, claiming 10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment.

—A dispatch from Sioux City says that the alarm in the Indian country is general and well founded, and that it is thought that if the Indians are not Sheridanized at once, they will inaugurate the most extended war the West has ever experienced.

—Thirty wooden buildings, comprising stables, hay lofts and lumber stores, together with seven tenement houses, on Friend street court and Harmonia court, Boston, were burned Saturday afternoon. One hundred families were rendered homeless. Estimated loss $100,000.

—The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati on Saturday unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy for the citizens of Richmond and Virginia, the bereaved and mourning families, in view of the loss sustained by the recent catastrophe, and specially paying high tribute to the great worth of Patrick Henry Aylett.

—Joe. Coburn, Mike McCoole and Billy Carroll left St. Louis for New Orleans Sunday to arrange the preliminaries of the approaching fight between Allen and Mace. Carroll will represent Allen, and John C. Heenan will act for Mace. The seconds of Allen are Coburn and Tom. King; those of Mace are Heenan and Jim. Cusick.

—John Benedict's steam saw mill and the freight depot of the Rensaeller and Saratoga Railroad, with contents, and three freight cars, were burned at Saratoga yesterday. Benedict's loss is $30,000. No insurance. The depot is valued at $8,000 and the goods at $30,000; the latter loss is divided between the railroad and property holders.

—It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee will submit a number of further amendments to the tariff bill, in the shape of striking out several paragraphs that don't stand much chance of success. The propriety of making a motion to lay the bill on the table was discussed by the Committee, but no action was taken looking to that end.

—Ella Wrenn Nesbit, an actress, and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, has brought a suit at Chicago for divorce from her husband for desertion and neglecting to support her. She testified that during two years and a half he contributed only ninety-six dollars for the family use. She paid one evening's liquor bill of his of forty-five dollars, and alleges other painful things.

—The accounts of Bailey, ex-Collector at New York, have not been settled by the Internal Revenue Department. It is understood that as soon as the actual indebtedness is ascertained Bailey's sureties will make good the amount. Commissioner Delano has ordered officers to ascertain if the report is correct that Bailey is now living on the farm of ex-Solicitor Jordan, in Scioto county, Ohio.

—The Illinois Constitutional Convention on Friday considered the Bill of Rights, and adopted the different sections. Among them are the following: Section four provides that no person shall be compelled to attend or support any ministry or place of worship, and that the General Assembly shall provide some measure by which persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week, or the Sabbath, may be exempted from answering civil processes on that day. Section five allows the free speaking and publishing of sentiments; in libel suits, the truth, when published with good motives, being sufficient defense. Section nine, which provides that grand juries shall not be impannelled, was amended so as to provide that the Legislature may abolish grand juries in all courts.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Lively Debate on Tariff Bill—Supreme Court Decisions—Treasury Policy for May.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1870.

THE MOTION TO POSTPONE.

The debate in the House yesterday on Mr. Judd's proposition to postpone the Tariff bill was quite lively. In reply to the argument of Mr. Judd that the consideration of the Tariff bill was a mere waste of time, Mr. Schenck charged there was a preconcerted effort upon the part of Mr. Judd and his friends to defeat all attempts of the Ways and Means Committee to reduce the taxes. He said if the Tariff bill was killed, its epitaph would be "riddled to death by pismires." This was uttered in such a bitter tone that it aroused the indignation of Mr. Logan and others who had been opposing the Tariff bill.

Mr. Logan replied in a spirited manner to Mr. Schenck, when the latter retorted that if the term did not suit the gentleman, he would modify it so as to read "kicked to death by grasshoppers." Mr. Schenck was aided in his opposition to Messrs. Judd and Logan by Mr. Cox and the Democrats generally, and when the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Judd to postpone there werenot enough in favor of it to demand tellers.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court has decided that under the provisions of the act of 1824, in civil actions in the courts of the United States, no witness can be excluded because he is party to or interested in the case.

A decision has also been given that loaning money to the Confederate States when the subscription to the loan was extorted by fear, and becoming surety on official bonds of Confederate States officers from motives of friendship to enable such officers, being conscripts, to remain at home with their families, were not acts giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. The decision also determines that parties who have taken the amnesty oath in such case are entitled to recover.

A large number of minor decisions were made by the Court previous to its adjournment yesterday until October 31st.

The case of Knox vs. Lee, from Texas, which involves the re-opening of the whole question of the constitutionality of the legal tender law as well as the validity of the sale by the Confederate Government of confiscated property, has been postponed to the next term of the Supreme Court.

Some of the Judges of the Supreme Court have already left for their homes. Judge Bradley starts for New Orleans to-morrow, and Chief Justice Chase for Richmond to open the Circuit Court. The latter's health is good; he has had no intention whatever of going to Europe, as reported.

ANOTHER DECISION.

Chief Justice Chase on Saturday delivered a long opinion in the case of John Edgar Thompson vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, and others. The opinion declares the Court are unable to find in the Constitution any warrant for exemption from State taxation, claimed in behalf of the corporation.

TREASURY POLICY FOR MAY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million gold each Wednesday of May, commencing May 4th, the first and third sales on account of the sinking fund and second and fourth on account of the special fund, or four millions in all; also, to purchase one million bonds each, on Thursday, the 12th, and Thursday, the 26th, for the sinking fund, and $2,000,000 each on Thursday, the 5th, and Thursday, the 19th, on account of the special fund, or six millions in all.

CLAIM PASSED.

The Senane Committee on Claims have passed favorably on the claim of William Creery Taylor and others for fifty thousand dollars for clearing South West Pass, Miss. The claim has been pending since '67. The Committee will also report favorably on the resolution paying Southern loyalists for property taken for war purposes by the Federal army.

WYOMING.

The Union Pacific Railroad Case—Alleged Fraud and Application for a Receiver—Decision of the Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHEYENNE, April 30.—Argument in the case of Davis vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company and others was concluded at three o'clock yesterday. The Judge promised a decision at 10 o'clock this morning. The complainant claims the allegations of his bill have been fully sustained, and that the most gigantic system of frauds in connection with the construction of the road have been disclosed; that the Directors and Trustees of the road, by the cunning device of making a contract with Oakes Ames for the construction, and on the same day having it asssigned to themselves, in fraud of the rights of the stockholders, and that the Credit Mobilier of America was used by the Trustees to conceal the device. Upon the hearing the original stock of the Trustees of the Union Pacific Railroad owning shares in the Credit Mobilier of America was produced, showing dividends paid in January, 1868, amounting to over seven million dollars; also the so-called triplicate agreement between the Credit Mobilier, Oakes Ames and the Trustees to whom the construction contract was assigned by Ames. The contract between the railroad and the Wyoming Coal Company for furnishing coal for fifteen years at six dollars per ton was also produced, and it also appeared that the stock of the coal company was owned principally by the Trustees of the railroad. The complainant also claims to have shown that the railroad obtained bonds from the United States amounting to half a million dollars upon representations that they owned the materials for which Davis seeks payment, and in view of all the facts in the case both the railroad and the contractors have become liable to him.

The defense admitted that great irregularities occurred in the building of the road, but deny the jurisdiction of the Court to grant relief in the case on various technical grounds. They deny that the Wyoming corporation law is binding upon the Court, claim that the corporation is solvent and under able and judicious management, and to avoid the appointment of a receiver tender bonds in the penal sum of one million dollars, conditioned for the payment of any judgment Davis may obtain. The counsel for the complainant insist that the bond is insufficient and they are not bound to receive it. The decision of the Judges is awaited with a great deal of anxiety.

NOON.—Chief Justice Howe rendered a partial decision this morning upon the application of James W. Davis for a receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad. He holds the Court of Equity has jurisdiction in the case; that the defendant upon showing is responsible to claimant; that the affairs of the road have been so mismanaged in times past as to render it doubtful if it will be able to respond to satisfy any judgment the complainant may bring. Owing to the vast interest affected the Court is reluctant to appoint a receiver and adjourns till this afternoon to give the defendant an opportunity to furnish satisfactory security in lieu of a receiver.

FOUR P. M.—In the case of Davis vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company *et al.*, after the adjournment of the Court this morning, the Counsel for defendants, to avoid the appointment of a receiver for the road, stipulated with counsel for the plaintiff to deposit in lawful money the amount claimed by the plaintiff within twenty days as security. The Court, on coming in this afternoon, was notified of this stipulation and deferred entering judgment for twenty days.

CHEYENNE, May 1.—Sixty members of Meeker's colony arrived here this morning *en route* to Greeley, a new town on the Denver Pacific Railroad, fifty miles south of here. Weather warm, clear and pleasant.

Methodist Memorial Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 1.—A very large memorial meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Wesley Chapel to-night, to express their sense at the loss the Church has sustained in the deaths of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley. A memorial paper on Bishop Thomson was read by Prof. Williams, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and another on Bishop Kingsley, by Rev. Erwin House, of the *Christian Advocate*. Remarks were made by Drs. Hitchcock, Wiley and Merrill, and Rev. W. X. Ninde.

NEW YORK CITY.

President Grant in Jersey—Political Duties of Catholics—Serious Fire—Card from Horace Greeley Concerning the McFarland Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 1, 1870.

FOR COLORADO.

Two hundred emigrants leave on Monday for Colorado.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Board of Excise have resolved to charge hotels for liquor licenses $100 to $150, and beer shops $25.

THE PRESIDENT

Went to Elizabeth, N. J., last evening and passed Sunday with his brother-in-law, Mr. Corbin. This morning he attended St. Pauls Episcopal Church with Mrs. Grant, his daughters and Mrs. Corbin.

SERIOUS FIRE.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the large building at 81 Centre street. The first, second, third and sixth floors were occupied by the New York Printing Company; loss $100,000. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by George W. Alexander as a bookbindery; loss $20,000. All insured. The building is owned by Robert Creighton, whose loss is $20,000.

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CATHOLICS.

Professor Brownson delivered a lecture to-night on the "Political Duties of Catholics in the United States," in which he said: The Pope does not make the law; he promulgates and defines the law which God has made; the church declares what the law of God is. He also protested against the separation of church and State, to the prevention of which he was willing to devote all his powers, even if necessary to his life.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Wm. Foley has been chosen a delegate to the Coopers' National Convention at Cleveland, this week.

A lot of carpet found in the possession of thieves recently arrested, proves to have been shipped by the Hudson River Road to a Chicago firm.

Councilman McLave and two officers of the Passaic, while trying to quell a riot on Friday night, were so badly beaten that they are not expected to survive.

THE M'FARLAND CASE—A CARD FROM MR. GREELEY.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will print the following:

A Card.—Certain journals having seen fit to censure the employment of what they term private counsel in the prosecution of the McFarland case, and to connect my name therewith, I feel impelled to state the facts as they are, which I was forbidden to do upon the witness stand. Daniel McFarland is on trial for the murder of Albert D. Richardson. His defense is insanity, the only defense possible, in view of the conceded facts. Of the merits of that defense I was not called to pronounce as a witness, and I have nothing to say in any other capacity. I trust the jury impannelled will render a true verdict thereon, in the light of all the evidence that may be adduced. I have not the faintest wish that they should regard it with levity or unfavorable prejudice. Esteeming the hanging of sane men a mistake, I should contemplate the hanging of an insane man with horror, and whether his loss of reason was impelled by truth or falsehood, makes no difference in the eye of the law. My interest in this case centers not in the living, but the dead. Albert D. Richardson was my friend. I have traveled and camped with him, when we were almost alone upon the vast solitude of the plains, and knew him as brave, generous and noble. I never heard any one breath a whisper to his discredit until this trouble arose. That he could be guilty of seducing a wife from her husband is contrary to all I ever knew or believed of him. That he could deliberately resolve to install a woman known to him as lewd and wanton as the mother of his children, is to me utterly incredible. I am sure that the truth which underlies this tradgedy has not yet been told; at all events is not generally understood. Richardson is dead. He cannot speak for himself; his memory must be vindicated by the efforts of his surviving friends or not at all, and these efforts must be put forth under great disadvantages. The other story has possession of the public ear; powerful influences and interests are enlisted in its support. The scoundrel who looks upon woman merely as an instrument of his lust, and never aided one in distress except with the intent to make her his prey, rushes instinctively to the conclusion that Richardson was a seducer. He wants no evidence of this but such as he finds in his own heart. And every one accustomed to look on a wife merely as a species of property, whereof the title cannot be alienated by abuse any more than if she were a horse or a dog, incline to the same verdict. Anxious only that the whole truth in the premises should be developed, and that my deceased friend's memory should be vindicated from unjust aspersions, I called on the District Attorney a few days before that appointed for this trial to ask him if he desired any aid in performing the duty assigned him by law. I had not before seen Mr. Garvin since we were fellow members of the Constitutional Convention, and had not communicated with him in any manner. In answer to my inquiry he said he preferred to have an able counsellor associated with him in the prosecution, and named Mr. Edward Pierrepont as such counsellor. I called on Mr. Pierrepont accordingly, but he was obliged to try important cases for the Government throughout April and could not assign that public duty to another. I reported that decision to Mr. Garvin, who soon afterward sent me word that he wished Judge Noah Davis as his associate. I had not suggested either name to Mr. Garvin, nor any other. I called at Judge Davis' office, and not finding him, stated the District Attorney's wish to his partner, Judge Henry E. Davis, who assured me that if possible Mr. Garvin's request should be obeyed. Such is the history of my agency in this matter. I acted in behalf of Mr. Richardson's friends, and at the suggestion of one of them residing in his native State. I am sure he would have gladly done as much and more for me, had it been my fate to be first assassinated and then unjustly covered with obloquy, and his to survive. If my efforts shall have contributed, as I now feel confident they will have done, to vindicate his memory from some part of the wrong which has been done it, I shall rejoice, whatever may be the fate of his destroyer.

HORACE GREELEY.

RICHMOND.

Another Victim of the Recent Disaster—Offers of Aid and Sympathy—Departure of Gen. Canby.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

RICHMOND, April 30.—W. C. Dunham, agent of the steamship line, one of the victims of the late disaster, died to-day. Ex-State Treasurer John S. Calvert is believed to be dying. No other deaths to-day. Offers of aid are received from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places. Complimentary correspondence has taken place between General Canby and Governor Walker.

The Legislature is now meeting at the Exchange Hotel. Senate adopted a resolution in memory of Senator Bland, colored.

To-day General Canby issued orders relinquishing the command of the Department of Virginia. General Canby and staff left to-night for Washington.

UTAH.

The Mormons Drilling and Arming.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE, April 30.—Circulars ordering the brethren to convene at the Ward school-houses for drill were privately circulated through the city yesterday. Drilling and arming continue throughout the territory. Fifty Danites are said to have been enrolled since Brigham's return. Meanwhile Brigham insists that Mormonism is peace.

The Georgia Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, May 1.—In the House yesterday a motion to reconsider the resolution seating members who were not elected under the reconstruction acts was adopted—71 to 63.

—Friday night last the Cummings car factory, occupying a whole block in Jersey City, was found to be on fire. Before the alarm was given the wooden portion of the factory was enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen was entirely destroyed. The brick portion was saved. The part destroyed was occupied as a foundry, blacksmith and machine shop by Smith & Sayre and the Gettys & Hays safe manufactory. More than two hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

Private Military Bills—Business on the Table Disposed Of—An Effort to Lay Aside the Tariff Bill Fails.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1870.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was agreed to adjourn on Thursday next to Monday morning morning.

The hour was consumed in private reports from Committee on Military Affairs, the only public matter being a bill to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin, which passed.

Business on the Speaker's table was taken up.

Senate bill to create additional land districts in the territory Dakota, to be called Springfield and Pembina districts, passed.

Senate bill to fix the point of junction of the Union and Central Railroad, passed.

Senate joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the first section of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad passed.

Senate bill to authorize the Burlington and Mississippi River Railroad Company or assignees to change the established line of road in Nebraska, passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution providing that all persons duly elected to office in Texas shall have thirty days from the 30th day of April, 1870, in which to file the oath of office prescribed in the act of March 30th, 1870. Passed.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to move to go into committee on the tariff bill.

Mr. JUDD, before the putting of the question, offered a resolution that all special orders in Committee of the Whole be postponed till after the consideration of the general calendar in committee. His purpose was to pass over the tariff bill and reach a bill introduced by himself, which consisted of but three sections, and which reduced the tariff and internal taxes.

After an animated discussion between Messrs. Judd, Schenck, Logan and Cox, Mr. Judd's resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

Women as Railroad Conductors.

Being informed that the special train would leave at six, I was ready at that hour, but the conductor being drunk, had gone off an hour before, and was anxiously inquiring for me at every stopping place along the line. At the end of the route a large audience awaited my coming. My son and lyceum managers telegraphing, "Where is the train?" "Where is Mrs. Stanton?" In the other end I stood, tired, disgusted, indignant, replying, "Here I am, but where is the train?" At eight o'clock, as no train returned, I went back to the hotel, bag and baggage (in a good state of mind to say damn it), while the audience at Monticello dispersed at nine o'clock, cursing all womankind. My son overheard groups here and there say, "Just like woman." "Never can depend on them."

Please remember, dear sirs, that such are the results of your own management. Women have not one word to say about railroads, stages, bridges. When we have, oh, what order and harmony will reign! With sober women for engineers and conductors, there will be no smash-ups nor running off before they are sent. When the women of Iowa vote, there will be decent roads and bridges, and trains in friendly relations with each other, and telegraph operators who know that dispatch means send quickly, and not lay on the shelf.—*Revolution.*

Sources of Internal Revenue.

We append an interesting statement of the receipts for the first half of the current fiscal year, compared with those of the whole fiscal year 1867–68:

Taxes on—	1867–8.	*July-Dec.*, 1869
Cotton	$22,500,947	Abolished
Manufactures of iron	2,674,365	Abolished
Other manufactures	36,488,710	Abolished
Distilled liquors	14,280,731	$24,098,499
Fermented liquors	5,685,664	3,021,382
Tobacco	18,644,091	15,675,033
Taxes on sales	4,837,900	4,469,835
Schedule A, (watches, plate, etc.)	1,140,370	353,379
Stamps	14,852,252	7,525,506
Special taxes (licenses)	16,364,547	*4,173,276
Gross receipts	6,280,069	3,522,719
Income of individuals	35,071,172	*11,400,184
Income of corporations	8,384,426	4,782,134
Bank circulation and deposits	1,868,745	1,789,221
Legacies and successions	2,823,411	1,431,976
Passports, etc	28,280	11,321
Fines and penalties	1,256,881	934,322
Gas and others		1,250,000
Total	$191,906,656	$83,750,976

*The licenses for 1869–70 do not (like those of 1867–8) include the licenses for liquors and tobacco, which are found under those heads; and the income tax being mainly collected before July, would be larger for the whole year than twice the amount given.

THE Philadelphia *Press* unearths the following old advertisement from the Pennsylvania *Packet* newspaper of September 18, 1789, which strikingly illustrates the progress made in America in four score years:

To be Sold, for the time of Twelve Years, a likely, healthy

NEGRO WOMAN,

Twenty Years of Age, who has had the small pox and measles, with a female child; is sober and well acquainted with all kinds of house work. Inquire of Printers.

—The National Methodist Association, in session at Washington, on Saturday admitted Prof. Forest, of Kansas, Prof. Lankfor, of Missouri, and Prof. Hammer, of Nashville. A long debate was held on the proposition that students, before matricalating, shall pass examination in mathematics, Latin and Greek. After a long debate, a substitute was adopted that the system of collegiate education proposed by the Convention of 1867 would tend to elevate the profession, and that the requirement for degree of Doctor of Medicine must be determined by each college for itself.

Albany Stock Market.

ALBANY, April 30.—Beeves—A moderate supply and quality good; prices fully ⅛@¼c higher, the highest price was 9⅜c; bulk sales of good butcher's stock at 8¼@8¾c and down to 7½c. The supply of sheep was small, and market fully ⅛c higher at 7¾@8⅛c. Live hogs nothing doing.

Lightning Rods.

Major Roach, an electrician of Vicksburg, Miss., says of Munson's Copper Rod: "Munson's Rod is correct in the theory and perfect in practice." Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Female College will be held in the College MONDAY, MAY 3d, at 3 P. M.
D. H. FRALICH,
ap30:w55 Secretary

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS.—All druggists in the county selling spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or wines, at wholesale or retail, (otherwise than by prescription,) are notified that they are required to take out a county license therefor, and that all ward and borough constables will be instructed to return (after May 1, 1870,) all druggists selling liquors and wines as aforesaid.
By order of the License Board,
my2 JOSEPH BROWN.

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WANTS.

WANTED.—A good second-hand COTTAGE PRESS. Address G. T. B., GAZETTE Office.

WANTED.—500 BARRELS of SOUR CIDER. Apply at the Eclipse Vinegar Works, No. 98 Fifth avenue Extension.
C. E. OWENS.

WANTED.—3 Rollers, 3 Hookers-in, 3 men for farm work, 3 boys for country, to work in vineyard. Also girls for all work for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth Street.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF HARD BRICK for tunnel work, to be delivered, 260,000 per month on cars, between Saw Mill Run and Birmingham. Also, sand sufficient for laying the same.
OWENS & MOONEY,
Forbes street,
ap29 Soho.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
68 Grant street.

WANTED.—Bonds and Mortgages. 1 for $20,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $9,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $6,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $5,000, 2 years to run. 1 for $3,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $2,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $2,600 having 3 years to run. 1 for $1,500, having 3 years to run. 1 for $1,000, having 3 years to run. 1 for $500, having 3 years to run. On city or county property. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., No. 104 Fourth Ave.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A number of Gentlemen can be furnished with boarding and Rooms if desired, pleasantly located, at No. 20 ANDERSON STREET, near Hand street bridge, Allegheny City.

TO LET.

TO LET.—The Three Story Brick WAREHOUSE in Church alley, rear of No. 180 Wood street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mundorf & Co., as a Broom Manufactory. Inquire of
WATT, LANG & CO.,
2-8 No. 172 and 174 Wood street.

TO LET.—Brick House of 7 Rooms, Hall, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Large Yard, newly papered and painted, situate No. 149 Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
Also, BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms, No. 138 Middle alley, near Sampson street, Second ward, Allegheny. Apply to
W. P. PRICE,
ap19 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Part of the well known property of W. McClintock, on the Perrysville Plank Road, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, Allegheny. The house is two storied, containing 9 rooms, and is new, comfortable and of elegant architecture, and is supplied with all modern improvements. Also carriage house and stabling for horses and cows. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are covered with fine forest trees, rendering it truly a country residence with all the advantages of being very convenient to the city, and from its location one of the most healthy locations in this section. For particulars, inquire of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Fifth avenue. ap19-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Engine of Four Horse power in running order. Will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE, 32 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—Frame House, Two Rooms. Lot 30x100 feet. Price $700. T. R. SILL & SON, corner of Penn and Twenty-third streets.

FOR SALE.—A One Horse Spring WAGON. Apply at the shop of I. & T. J. MUNDEN, Wagon Makers and Blacksmiths, No. 47 North Alley, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—Manufacturing Site.—We have for sale a very desirable location for manufacturing purposes; would be a rare chance for a Tannery, it having been formerly used for that purpose. There are 28 good vats and out-houses, and some machinery. Lot 110x130 feet; fronting on two streets and near Valley Road, in the Fifteenth ward. T. R. SILL & SON, corner of Penn and Thirty-third street.

FOR SALE.—A Large Amount of very desirable property, improved and unimproved, in the various wards of the city, all of which we offer at great bargains. On Smallman street, Twelfth ward, two handsome building lots, 24x120 feet each. Some fine substantial dwellings have lately been built in the immediate vicinity of these lots. We offer them at a bargain if called for soon. T. R. SILL & SON, corner Penn and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY.—I offer for sale the most delightful building lots situated in the Second ward, Allegheny, on Perrysville Plank Road and Observatory avenue, adjoining the Observatory grounds. These Lots are part of five and one-half (5½) acres. A plan of these Lots can be seen at my store, No. 83 WOOD STREET. The plan has also been recorded. Each Lot is a front lot, fronting on Perrysville road or Observatory avenue; size, 24 feet wide by 131 deep. The lots opposite the residence of Washington and Walter McClintock, Esqs., are 24 by 175 feet. Most of the Lots are sold. Five dwellings have been erected already. Persons desirous to leave the low grounds and smoky cities can here find an opportunity. The locality is one of the finest in the two cities, and but four minutes' walk from the head of Beaver street; a board walk leads to the premises. The great beauty of scenery and surroundings are delightful.
Terms easy; prices low. Enquire of
GEO. F. DIHM,
No. 83 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or No. 80 River Avenue, Allegheny city. 3-5

MONEY TO LOAN.—By arrangements just effected with Eastern and home capitalists, we are enabled to buy or negotiate first-class mortgages on good city or suburban improved property in large or small sums, at fair rates and at short notice. T. R. SILL & SON, corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets.

SMITH'S
American Organs,
FOR THE
Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as Home Recreation.
A THOROUGH COMPARISON INVITED.
Never to rest satisfied with mediocre success has been the motto of this house. And with every year's experience they expect not only to maintain their present position, but to produce instruments of greater and more varied power, thus anticipating the increasing demands of the most cultivated taste.
Instruments with Pedal-Bass and Double Manuals, for Organ Students.
ALSO, A VARIETY OF
ELEGANT PARLOR INSTRUMENTS.
An illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.
S.D.& H.W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.
FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY
John Zweidinger,
136 SMITHFIELD ST.
my2:w24:M&T

Wattles & Sheafer
Have just received another invoice of elegant
Silver Plated Ware,
Which will be sold VERY LOW.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP PITCHERS, JEWEL CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c., &c.
101 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of THOMAS S. FINLEY, late of Collins township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to
CATHARINE FINLEY, Admin'x.,
or W. C. Aughinbaugh, Attorney, No. 87 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh. April 30, 1870.
my2:w25M

CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,
Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 17 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
ap10:w47

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

WE TRUST that the readers of the GAZETTE will find their profit in the typographical improvements visible in its columns this morning. We submit to them our grateful acknowledgements for the cordial and steadily increasing support which the GAZETTE receives. Its largely extending circulation has made it so desirable a medium for advertisers, that their favors were encroaching steadily upon the news columns, and seriously embarrasing our efforts to keep up with the current intelligence of the day. Hereafter, with a more compact type, and with other arrangements, the good results of which will be evident to our friends, we shall be able to supply to them a much larger daily variety of news and interesting miscellanies. To advertisers also, the GAZETTE will afford constantly improving facilities for placing their special interests before the public eye.

BONDS in Frankfort, 94½.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼a115.

OUR NEW DRESS was obtained from the favorably known New York Type Foundry of Farmer, Little & Co.

EX-SENATOR LOWRY'S lamentations, after the adjournment of the Legislature, were marked by a touching pathos. He declared that he had failed in every thing which he had undertaken during the session. As the greatest of all failures, he will himself be put away and forgotten.

THE RAILROAD ring at Harrisburg may congratulate themselves upon at least one success. They contrived to smuggle through a bill giving an annual subsidy of $10,000 for ninety-nine years, from the State Treasury, to a railroad in the north-eastern quarter of the State, not a rod of which has yet been built. For this bill, they were adroit enough, by some trick, to secure the Governor's approval.

THE Auditor General continues to administer upon the scattered remnants of the old free-banking system of the Commonwealth. His report for 1869 is now public. It appears that the entire amount of circulating notes issued from his Department to those institutions was $3,219,668 00, of which only $79,496 are now outstanding. For this sum, twelve of the banks are responsible, and have each lodged the needful security for their redemption with the Department. It is probable that nearly all the outstanding paper is in fact not in existence—"gone where the woodbine twineth."

IN VIEW of the earnest protests, from very high Catholic authority and last fortified by the powerful remonstrance of the American pristhood, against the adoption of the dogma of papal infallibility by the Council at Rome, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

> There is now, as we have said, a more distinct possibility than ever that the contemplated dogma will not be voted. With such minds as Newman, Dollinger, Gratry, Maret, Strossmayer, Schwartzenberg, Purcell, Kenrick, and others of the best Catholic authorities of England, France, and America united against it, its decision is doubtful, notwithstanding the very large majority in its favor. Those who oppose it simply affirm that it is unnecessary and inopportune. Their protest threatens no schism, and professedly abstracts nothing from their faith. They are exemplars of the mystery and miracle of faith in believing yet disbelieving—just as the Pope in being held fallible yet infallible is another. To all who care to form an honest opinion the subject is worthy of study. For the present we need but remark that though infallibility may not be decided by a vote of the Council, it will remain a formidable doctrine. The embryo—even more than the embryo—has been revealed, and time will unfold the dogmatic flower.

IT is expected that a new Funding-bill will be reported, from the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-morrow. No details of the measure have yet transpired for the public information. It will be remembered that when the Senate bill went down to the *House*, the question of its reference, to the Ways and Means or Banking and Currency Committees, was sharply debated, ending in its being sent to the former. But the other committee insists upon being consulted in the premises, reporting on the 29th a bill "to increase the banking facilities," but expressly recognizing the proposed issue of four and a half per cent. bonds, and providing for the establishment of a free banking system on a gold basis. If the Funding-bill proper, when reported to-morrow from the Ways and Means, shall not embody similar provisions, a choice of measures will be distinctly presented to the House—with the quite probable result of agreement at last upon a scheme which shall combine the meritorious features of each bill.

THE discovery of the fact that, of the two measures of "Treasury Reform" which were adopted by our Legislature, one is effectively repealed by the other, of a day later in date, attracts a general attention throughout the Commonwealth. There seem to be no limits to the feeling of disgust with which the people look upon the shamefully abortive failures of the "honesty and reform" ring to redeem their pledges. They controlled both branches of the Legislature, for every purpose which could put money in the pockets of the ring—but have utterly failed to make good even the least of those fine-sounding promises with which they amused the public, and deluded a few well-meaning Republicans, during the closing months of 1869. It is very comforting to know that, beyond the petty pilferings which that "honest" ring have "pinched" out of the fourteen hundred and odd private jobs which they have made law, their hopes of profit have been dashed. Their canal speculation failed; their railroad grab missed its hold; they couldn't make anything out of border raids; they were not always sure of getting even the money for which they sold other votes. Their head-centre from Erie is now the representative mourner of the ring.

THE Bill of Rights, in the new Constitution of Illinois, will empower the Legislature to dispense with the grand jury system. It has been fashionable in some quarters of late, to deny the utility of this form of *ex-parte* inquest, in the interests of public justice, upon allegations of offence against the laws. But we apprehend that it would need but a very brief experience, of a change so radical as Illinois now proposes, to convince the public, bench, bar and people alike, that the advantages of the grand jury system far outbalance all the tenable objections. Very rare are the instances where a fairly presumptive amount of proof of the commission of any crime whatever has failed to secure the endorsement of this inquest. How frequent, on the other hand, in the experience of the profession, are the cases in which personal malice and unfounded slander have had their effectual quietus under the preliminary investigation! If, in rare instances, a constructive injustice has been done by a presentment without any foundation, it may safely be claimed, on the other side, that society seldom can complain of an absolute failure of justice through the indifference or the positive complicity of a grand jury. An error in the first form is certain to be corrected in the subsequent public enquiry before the traverse jury, while one rejection of a really meritorious case by no means ensures the concurrence of another grand jury at the next term.

We have all of us heard of propositions to abolish the entire system of jury trials. Beyond a remission of the question, in each case, to the option of the parties, there is no likelihood that wise legislation will ever attempt to improve upon the old system, while, in criminal matters not of the most petty nature, it will be always for the interest of society itself to insist upon the preservation of the time-honored custom, which practically entrusts the life and liberty of the citizen to the verdict of a sworn panel of his countrymen.

THE CORRUPT "REFORMERS."

It appears that, after all, one person did derive some profit from the $12,000 transaction with that virtuous friend of "Reform," the Senator from a northwestern Republican district who sold his vote in the Watt case for $10,000 to the Democracy, and subsequently resold it to the friends of Watt, for $2,000 more. Our readers in that district have all heard how the upright Senator was diddled out of his money, which was supposed to have been all handed back to its original owners. But here we have a new item of information, which especially concerns one of the four Representatives from the Mercer district. This person acted as the Senator's broker and friend. The story is that he not only saw the $12,000 placed in the package, to be given by him to the Senator, but that he immediately abstracted $1,000 from the amount, and put it in his own pocket, as his own private dividend. It was after that, that the remainder of the Senatorial price mysteriously disappeared.

Of course, this puts the Representative alluded to in a position to tell the whole story. He would be a witness to all the facts, provided he is willing to testify. We must not doubt his readiness to tell the truth, when we remember that *he* was also one of the loudest shriekers for "honesty and reform." His dividend of $1,000, thus abstracted from his friend's pile, was the only cash sum actually realized by any of the parties to this scandalous transaction. The whole story is told in a Philadelphia journal, and is eminently worthy of perusal in the Mercer, Lawrence and Butler district.

OUR PACIFIC ROADS.

Proceedings in the highest Court of Wyoming Territory have developed very remarkable facts in the heretofore secret history of the Union Pacific Railway. It is not the first time that this information has been given to the pulblic, but it has remained for a regular judicial hearing—before a tribunal sitting under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, in a city and a territory which may be said to owe their organized being to the actual construction of the work in which these alleged frauds have been perpetrated,—to bring out and lay before the world the apparently clear proofs of all, and even of more than all, than the wildest rumors have heretofore assumed to charge. The profit of seven millions of dollars realized upon construction—and which would not be an unreasonable amount if it represented all the profit which the enterprise could yield—have been derived wholly without reference to the value of the land-grant. The road has been actually built, and at this profit, from the proceeds of the subsidy bonds from the Treasury and of the mortgage bonds of the corporation itself. The immense landed domain of the company still remains almost wholly untouched. Its value will yet swell the profits of the corporation, or of its inner rings, to more than three times seven millions. We are wiser since that vast endowment was conferred. We have discovered that the land-grant alone would have paid for the work. We might not, probably would not, have discovered it, except by the actual experiment precisely as it has been made. But, in the light of the information which we have paid this splendid price for, it has become clear that a second, or even if need be a third, trans-continental railway can be built without any other aid from the Government than a handsome land-grant affords. Upon this basis, the Northern Pacific is now to be built, and will be completed within five years from date. Probably, a third line, by a Southern route, will also be well under way, on the same basis, long before that period ends.

WORK NOT TO BE NEGLECTED.

As a delegation, the Republican Representatives from Pennsylvania, in Congress, have been faithful to the great interests of the Commonwealth, throughout the protracted struggle which is not yet ended upon the tariff. In more than one point of view, the contest has been discouraging; indeed, the intermediate votes have frequently been so unfavorable to the principle of protection that members might have been persuaded to abandon an apparently untenable field, had they not been supported by a fair presumption that the yea and nay votes yet to be taken in the House will neutralize very much of the mischief which the Committee of the Whole has evinced neither the disposition nor the ability to check.

We regret to hear that members have just cause for complaint, in the fact that their efforts on the floor of the House, to uphold the interests of labor, have not been more actively and cordially reinforced by the outside exertions of the iron-masters themselves. The lobby seems to have been almost completely neglected by our friends, while it has been swarming, from the first hour of the session, with the paid agents of the free-traders. Whether the influence of the lobby be regular or irregular, no one can deny that it is always, if energetically directed, potential for its purpose. Filled as the approaches to Congress have thus been, with our opponents, and neglected by the principal material interests of the country, one cannot wonder that the free trade lobby has been partially successful in its efforts to influence the public judgment, nor can we feel that, in any unfavorable event which may be possible, those interests will be able to evade a just responsibility, for consequences really due in a great measure to their own selfishness or indifference.

The situation, and its proper treatment, are very forcibly presented in the annexed paragraph from the Reading *Times:*

> While the great iron interests of Pennsylvania are pending in the balance, and while the Free-Traders are crowding in the lobbies of the Capitol, and doing all that money and talk can do to have iron placed on the free list, our furnace-men, forge-men, rolling-mill men, coal operators, miners, farmers and business people generally, are doing nothing to fight up their cause in the halls of Congress. When the question of taxing beer was up, the brewers were not idle, but sent deputation after deputation to Washington, and at last, accomplished their object. Surely the iron men of Pennsylvania can do as much, and present their claims to protection with such force that Congress will feel bound to accede to their reasonable demands. We believe they have an organization. If so, they should at once send on an authorized deputation, to urge their claims, and also take measures to flood the two Houses of Congress with memorials and petitions presenting their views on the subject.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton, the bright jewel in the crown of the noble pioneers in the great work of the day, has been here, to talk to "Our Girls." As not all our girls were present, I will give you a short resume. Of the speaker I say little, because words are scarcely powerful enough to describe this true woman. She spoke, as only Mrs. Stanton can do. How little do parents think of the spiritual and moral powers of their daughters, and yet it ought to be their most sacred object. Cultivate these, and gems will appear, where at present only weakness and dependency reign,—dependency, apparently so dear, to chivalrous men, but very soon a burden to be cast aside to die lonely or by unfathomable providence left alone, a burden to its very self. Away with this weakness and call in its stead upon truth! Be true to others, to yourselves, to the world at large. Life is work, work is life; without work, you are without an object of usefulness, a harp without strings, a body without a soul! Are riches stable? No. Then go and gather up riches, which cannot be eaten by worms, which misfortune cannot take away! Fill the granary of the mind, and in time of famine you will have a supply above all wants. Self-support by noble work is one of the most gratifying of all the feelings; it keeps from want; it is true independence. Are all rich? No! Full three-fourths of the women of the United States will by necessity be called to work. Who, but you, fathers and mothers, are to be blamed if they are not fitted for it? Baptise your daughters with the spirit of equality and they will be prepared for any emergency and not be a qurden to those who shun poor relations as do the communities.

If God calls away the husband, his dying hour will be brightened by the thought that his wife, though he could not provide for her, is able to do so, yea, even for her family. To do so they want health. Sick women, sickly men, sickly views! what a prospect! Work is health; it makes you healthy in body and soul. Ridicule therefore the fashions of the day, instead of admiring what is contrary to health and to any sensible man an absurdity. Do not admire the tight laced wasp, but admire the heavy laden, busy bee, though she has less style. Every feeling in good women shows that they would rather live for truth than be subjected to an humiliating dependency, to deceitful misery in golden cages. Mean women should be punished by that contemptuous pity which they deserve.

It is men themselves, who block up the way to usefulness for their daughters, and many a rich man's daughter has died in sack cloth and ashes, because her mind had not been made the storeroom of those riches, which no turn of the wheel of fortune can take away. How many in our communities are so ignorant, so blind, through proper want of instruction, that they think they can ridicule independence and work, as for instance, teaching.

We girls, who have proved to be as intellectual as boys, have solved this problematic question which has occupied the minds of wise men for centuries. If you have any doubts upon the subject, read Hippeau's volume about Public Instruction in America. He was sent to this country by M. Daru, the minister of public instruction in France, for inquiry. He found the young girls as ready to answer as the boys, and acknowledges their equality of intellect and the higher powers of the mind. Women of all ages have done works of moral importance that man would not do. Mrs. Fry preached in the dungeons of Newgate, when man would not dare the noble duty.

If voting divides the family, or doubles the vote, it doubles where it divides, which is about the same. Horace, not of old, but Horace of the nineteenth century, wants women to fight in war. He forgets that woman will be the peace maker of the future, and not bring the nation to make war. Woman has an own moral works to do in war, as has been proved by the past; spiritually and intellectually, she is ever ready to fight, and Mr. Greeley should feel proud to be the Chief of such a noble ready army

The exaltation of woman is simply a lie, a mockrey. The real dignity of woman lies in moral and legal equality; this has been lately fully understood by the Methodist Church; they arased the pledge to obey from the marriage code. This noble example should be followed, for woman has through hardships and suffering merited equality; the writer of these lines feels never prouder, more greatful than in the thought that her husband elevates her to the platform of equality, that she is a colaborer in the battle of life, a partner of the firm.

Men are mistaken to think it would lessen their dignity if women vote. The very thought of being honored and invested with such a power would fill them with gratitude toward the noble hearts, which give them to fulfil their moral work. When man has the material, and where secret power exists, it is more prudent to make this very power responsible. The woman's suffrage question is the most fashionable question of the day. It is an intellectual and physical combination. Some resist the reforming movement, without stopping to think that since the foreigner and the black man vote, they are no more persecuted, and there is nobody left now-a-days to be wronged but their own wives and daughters. A young boy, enjoying the hope of voting one day, without any further experience but that which the space between his father's house and his office or shops offers, stretches majestically his feet under his mother's table when he is hungry, speaks lightly of women whenever he has a chance, slanders and caluminates women and girls without considering that his own sister who mends his stockings and attends to his wardrobe, is dealt with in the same way as he deals with others. This single instance should show the imbecility of slander, and the necessity of the woman's vote to counteract such a growing weakness in the male sex. They say that voting and consequently to be mixed up with *these* men is degrading. Women have been mixed up with men since the creation of the race. We are mixed up with them in society, in our families. Do you really think yourselves demoralized by it? The good that can be done by their voting must be seen and understood, to overcome this repugnance, for voting will help to diminish crime.

By the votes of both the sexes, America will create a true manhood and womanhood.

A WOMAN.

How Marbles are Made.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles, those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into the small balls employed by experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcarious stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size is placed over the stones and partially resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while the water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, containing only three of these mills, will turn out fully sixty thousand marbles in each week. Agates are made into marbles at Oberstein by first chipping the pieces neatly round with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

The National Banks.

The abstract of the reports showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States at the close of business on the 24th of March has been completed at the office of the Controller of Currency, and makes the following showing of the principal items:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 710,308,465
United States bonds	382,029,250
Other bonds	20,410,356
Due from redeeming agents	73,341,055
Due from banks	39,569,399
Checks and other items	11,124,467
Exchange for Clearing house	75,317,992
Cash	53,647,275
Specie, included in cash	37,056,300
Legal tender notes	80,260,132
Clearing house certificates	19,911,000
Three per cent. certificates	25,765,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$ 427,004,247
Profits	133,250,018
Outstanding notes	294,424,299
Dividends unpaid	1,483,416
Deposits	526,422,076
Due to banks	129,393,667
Notes and bills re-discounted	2,462,647
Bills payable	2,870,607
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	1,527,310,899

ZANESVILLE, O.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration—Speeches by Gen. Leggett, Hon. Sam. Galloway, Rev. H. H. Garnett and A. A. Guthrie.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 29, 1870.
(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Yesterday was a day of hilarity with the newly enfranchised citizens. Great preparations were made, and speakers were invited from a distance to be present. Request had been made to the Councils that the saloons should be closed during the day, but in this request the Councils did not acquiesce, and although the saloons were open all day, I did not notice a drunken man on the streets.

The procession was not large owing to the falling rain, which came down pretty freely about the hour the procession was to form. But aside from numbers, the appearance was respectable.

The hour of seven o'clock in the evening found Black's Music Hall packed to the full, and the speakers on the stand. I entered just as General M. D. Leggett was speaking. Referring to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, he said many good things, and noted the fact that in all ages wherever a down trodden people had demanded of their Government an abatement of political grievances, they were more or less successful. Any change had, invariably been in favor of *the people*. Progress has almost invariably been made in the interests of the masses; and it may be taken as true, although the General did not claim so extrusive a signification, that wherever notions, communities and men, attain to a high position in moral excellence, the first duty that suggests itself is to raise others to the same high position. And the reverse is also true, that wherever a nation, a monarch, or a man attains a high position in point of power for the elevation of others, then there follows retrogression, disaster and degradation. Progress in morality and christianity is known by the number of blessings which it bestows on inferiors—by efforts to elevate the down trodden. That man, who gloats and delights in the ability to place his heel upon the neck of some other man, is himself brutish.

After General Leggett had concluded, Judge Marsh was introduced and congratulated the audience on the achievement the nation had made in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. He said that the idea was incorporated in the forms of our government that all men were created equal, and were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that while this principle was plainly asserted, the nation had made it, until now, a *living lie*. *Now* the letter of the Constitution in this respect was made to secure these inalienable rights to all men.

Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, was the next speaker, and for one hour entertained his audience in his usual happy manner, referring to the change that had been accomplished in the condition, not only of the former slave, but also of the master—the master, who not only used to drive his slaves on the plantation, but who tried to lord it over his compeers in the Senate of the United States, in the use of the revolver and the bowie knife. He congratulated the people of the country upon the change in this particular. That while the colored men had been elevated, those vaunting oligarchs had been lowered some, even in their own estimation, although in the estimation of good men they were low, mean fellows before.

Rev. H. H. Garnett was introduced, and his words were listened to with profound attention. I shall only allude to one point of his speech—equality of races. Politically, there was now no distinction. He hoped his colored friends present would not think it necessary for them to hold office in order to be equal with the white people. He, for his part, would prefer to see a brother the owner of a farm, well tilled, with stock, fruit, implements, and glowing fields of waving grain, than to see him a United States Senator. He thought the elevation or success of the race would be as surely achieved by the men becoming good mechanics, farmers and artists, as by securing offices.

After the execution of a splendid tableau, which was well done, (I never saw anything better of the kind,) in good taste and even joyous to the eyes of the audience, A. A. Guthrie, Esq., was called out. It had been assigned to him to give a brief history of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement in this country. Mr. G. was an original abolitionist of the Jas. G. Burney school, and twenty-five years since was, with others, mobbed in his own town because he chose to utter his opinions publicly. He referred to the time when men were egged and otherwise maltreated—when the barns of anti-slavery men were burned, and even their brutes maltreated by a pro-slavery mob. How changed, said the speaker, and, as the evening was far advanced and audience restless, he closed with grateful words for the change which God had wrought.

After the benediction those who desired retired to Nevett's Hall, where refreshments were provided, and where there was a scene of festivity and enjoyment for some hours.

The weather has been beautiful for some days, and very propitious for the crops of the farmers and for their spring work. Notwithstanding the severe frost of Monday night, it is said the fruit was but little damaged. Yours,

GLEANER.

Public Works of Pennsylvania

From the Harrisburg Topic.

Auditor General Hartranft has just issued his "Annual Report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvain, and of the Tabulations and Deductions from the reports of the railroad, canal and telegraph companies for the year 1869." This work is gotten up yearly, and is of importance, not only to railroad men, but to business men generally, as exhibiting the mineral wealth and improvements of the State. By this report we see that there are now one hundred and eight railroads in Pennsylvania obliged to make yearly report to the Auditor General; twenty-nine street passenger railways; fourteen canals, and six telegraph lines. Railroad companies were required to report by act of April 4, 1859; canal companies by act of April 15, 1863; telegraph cos. by act of April 4, 1868. By this publication it appears that the whole railroad capital of the State authorized by the Legislature is $174,337,379.00; amount of stock subscribed, $278,173,816.07; amount paid in, $239,616,504.97; total amount of capital stock paid, $339,972,450.47; funded debt by last report, $136,337,165.78; funded debt by present report, $192,802,568.66; floating debt by last report, $13,034,807.58; floating debt by present report, $13,576,637.35; total amount, now, of funded and floating debt, $206,379,206.01. The rate per cent. per annum of interest paid by these companies on their debts runs six, seven, seven and three-tenths, eight and ten. The total cost of our roads has been $397,883,892.00; total length of main lines, 5,330.05 miles; total length of main lines in the Stote, 3,684.85 miles; length of double track, 1,067.94 miles; length of sidings, 1,475.30 miles; gauges of roads, 4 feet 9½ inches, 4 feet 8½ inches, 6 feet, 4 feet 10 inches, 4 feet 9¼ inches, four feet 3 inches, 4 feet 9 inches. 4 feet 71-100 of an inch. Total number of engine houses and shops, 397; engines, 2,654; first class passenger cars, 1,206; baggage, mail and express cars, 560; freight cars or trucks, 25,599; coal, ore and stone cars, 46,428; iron bridges, 306; wooden bridges, 1,426; stone bridges, 378; depots or stations, 1,437; wood and water stations, 680; real estate owned by all the companies, $6,835,929. Number of through passengers for the last year, 4,626,087; number of passengers (all classes), 25,089,567; number of tons (2,000 pounds) of through freight for 1869, 8,687,571; gross amount of tonnage for the year, 47,819,722; amount of anthracite coal transported, 16,012,583 tons; bituminous, 8,034,316; petroleum, 1,162,183; pig iron, 956,390; railroad iron, 531,263; other iron or castings, 706,960; iron and other ores, 1,937,013; lime, limestone and slate, 799,455; agricultural products, 2,619,778; merchandize, 2,276,692; manufactures, 1,859,878; live stock, 1,659,457; lumber, 1,911,088; other articles, 4,710,747—total 45,218,800 tons.

The total expenses of our railroads for 1869 were $66,468,021.27; receipts, $99,614,318.22. The total number of passengers killed were 19; injured 55; employes killed 159; injured 320; others killed 195; injured 187—total killed 384; injured 583.

The dividends declared run 7, 3, 8, 6, 6½, 10, 100, 5, 3:80-100, 4½, 18, 7¾, 12, 11½, 14, 5, 20.

The total capital stock of telegraph companies, as authorized by the Legislature, is $56,824,710.00; amount paid in as by last report, $2,774,381.25; by present report, 44,309,166.25. Total amount of funded and floating debt, $4,859,140.00. Their cost has been $2,253,203.31. Length of telegraph lines, 6,583¼ miles; length in Pennsylvania, 3,266¼ miles; stations, 413; employes in this State, 908. Gross expenses, $426,305.22. Gross receipts, $505,758.05.

Virginia Railroads and Virginia Prospects.

The coal field on the west slope of the Alleghenies, extending from the Monongahela to the Big Sandy rivers, is by far the largest, richest, and is destined to become the most valuable in the world. In Europe, nearly all the coal deposits lie far beneath the general surface, and far below water level. Deep shafts are sunk at immense cost, to reach them; the mines are then ventilated and drained as they are worked, only after the most astonishing outlays. On the Kanawha and collateral valleys, the coal crops out of the hill sides in veins from 5 to 12 feet thick, far above water level, and can be dumped into the cars by the force of the gravity, for merely nominal cost, and carried thence wherever it may be needed. A few miles eastward of this immense store of coal, on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, are found inexhaustible deposits of iron ores of the best qualities. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction from the navigable waters of the James River, to the navigation of the Mississippi Valley, the greater part of which is already in operation, crosses both iron fields and the coal fields, and unites them to the seaboard on the one hand and the Great West on the other. Nearly 7,000 men are employed upon this great work, and it will not be many months before the cars will travel continuously from Memphis, St. Louis or Chicago, to and from these great iron deposits, and if need be, on the navigation of the Atlantic at Richmond.

These natural advantages, together with the encouraging rush of emigration now finding its way to Virginia, and West Virginia, will give to those States a vast wealth and industry. The completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad itself will set free a wonderful amount of latent power, and is to rank as one of the most important works of improvements now in progress.

The Loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which is announced elsewhere in our columns, by the well known banking firm, Fisk & Hatch, of New York, it will be seen is being steadily absorbed for investments. These Bonds have several features of convenience and security not found hitherto combined. To all persons contemplating investments of capital or exchange of securities, these remarks will be of special interest.

THERE is a large number of members in the House who urge a do-nothing policy on finance and tax and tariff questions, but the older members insist that it is unsafe to go into the fall campaign without lowering the tariff, reducing taxation, adding to the banking facilities of the country, and passing a bill under which Boutwell can fund the debt at a lower rate of interest. The do-nothing class is at present increasing in strength, and has the best chance of success.

THE Supreme Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg to-day (May 2nd). There will be a large number of cases before this court, some of them of great importance to the people of the Commonwealth.

FOUND DROWNED,

But was indentified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink,

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enoble the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of th tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place f the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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☞ **Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.**

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Balance of the Dry Goods
STOCK
OF
J. W. BARKER & CO.
AT
Wholesale and Retail.

J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market Street, will close out the balance of their stock, amounting to $40,000 worth of Goods, to jobbers, retail dealers or consumers, in lots of from one to five thousand dollars and upwards at prices much lower than the goods can be purchased in the East at the present time. The lease, fixtures and good will of the establishment are also for sale. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to go into the dry goods business. The Administrator is at present in the city wish the view of closing out the entire establishment.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
my2 ADMINISTRATOR.

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
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PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

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BANKERS.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

BARGAINS!!
JOB LOTS!
Job Lots! Job Lots!

Soiled French Percales	25c.
Imperfect Silks	50c.
New Black Silks	$1.25.
New Black Silks	$1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas	50c.
New Ginghams	12c.
New Ginghams	15c.

Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
MWF

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.

AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS,
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
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FOR SALE.
1240 Acres of
IRON ORE LANDS.
The McMath Place,

22 miles west of Elyton, on Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. Well watered, fine springs, fine place for extensive Iron Foundry, stone coal near by; fine farm.

WILL BE SOLD ON PREMISES
20th JUNE, 1870.
HALF CASH; BALANCE IN SIX MONTHS.
JOHN SALMONS, Administ'r.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., April, 1870.
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Manufacturer of LIGHT GREY IRON
CASTINGS.

Light work our specialty. Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja28:t15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1870,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored Double Warp Poplins.
Colored Dress Silks, Barges and Grenadines.
Gros Grain Black Silks, at very low price.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
New Styles Spring Delaines.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT 37 1-2 CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS.
The best offered this season at the price.

NEW STYLES
SPRING SHAWLS,
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Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potasia, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.

P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fel2:STTH

PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance: and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the gaping or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

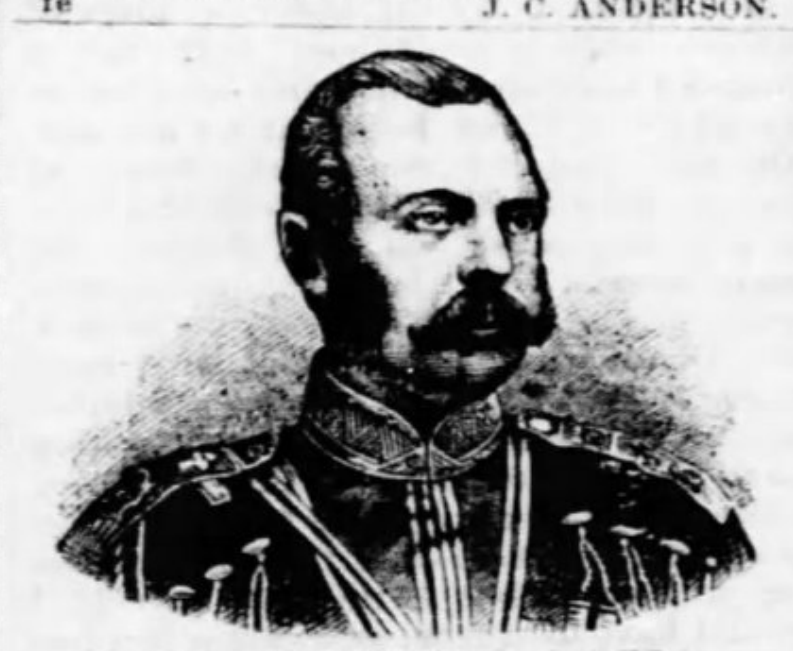
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe J. C. ANDERSON.



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COLORED TABLE DAMASKS,
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NEW STYLES
Light and Dark Calicos,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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139 BROADWAY N. Y.
PRINCIPAL FEATURES:

Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.

Special insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN; also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOAN, and there is no ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.

Number of Policies Issued, 3,349; Covering in Risks, $7,813,840 00; Premiums, $369,047 23; Assets, over $350,000 00.

Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Pennsylvania.

WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania.
Office 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
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FISH.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

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Fresh Lake Herring;
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GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 NINTH STREET.
ja20:t27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.

Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh16:d&F

April 1st, 1870.
SPECIE PAYMENT
Resumed!

From this date Silver Change will be given to all cash customers, at

M'Farland & Collins
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

☞ Our prices are the lowest in this market.
ap2

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!

We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the

FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.

LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap5

NEW CARPETS.
Reduction in Prices
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCallum Bros.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.

Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse,

Nos. 249 and 251 Liberty St.,

Above the head of WOOD STREET, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
ap14:v85

REMOVAL. FRED'K SCHROEDER,

Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.
mh26:v70-F

REMOVAL.
ALDERMAN JAMES LINDSAY

Has removed his office, from corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, to No. 187 FIFTH AVENUE. ap14:v87

REMOVAL.
The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

Has removed from No. 67 to 61 FOURTH AVENUE, in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank building. ap12

REMOVAL.
The Monongahela Insurance Company

Has removed from No. 98 Water street to N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue (second floor,) entrance on Fourth avenue.

ap8:v61 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE ST., (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

DREKA,
IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY and BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.

☞ Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1033 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER.
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.

Wall street is filled with rumors relative to the Treasury policy for May. The general impression is that the sale of gold and purchase of bonds will be increased. The bank statement is favorable to continued ease in money. Loans, $269,504,285; increase, $488,006. Specie, $28,817,596; increase, $3,507,274. Circulation, $33,500,393; decrease, $110,535. Deposits, $208,799,350; increase, $5,266,975. Legal tenders, $54,944,865; increase, $1,825,210.

Money easy at 4@5 on call. Sterling dull at 9¼@9⅜. Gold dull; opened at 114⅞, fell to to 114⅝, advanced to 115⅛, and closed steady at 114⅞@115. Carrying rates 3@5 per cent. Clearances, $68,000,000. Exports for the week, $774,914.

Governments are bouyant, with an increased demand from investors:

Coupons '81	16¾@17	1865, new	13⅜@13½
Coupons '62	15⅜@15¾	Coupons '67	13⅝@13¾
Coupons '64	15¼@15⅜	Coupons '68	13⅞@13⅞
Coupons '65	14⅜@15	10-40s	8⅝@8¾

State bonds firm:

Missouri	92½	New Tennessee	57¾
Old Tennessee	60		

Time for conversion of Northwestern Railroad bonds expired to-day. It is understood not over $1,000,000 of bonds were converted.

Stocks are active and higher.

Canton	70¼	Pittsburgh	107¼
Cumberland	31½	Northwestern	80¾
W. U. Tel	33¼	do. pref	91⅞
Quicksilver	9½	Michigan Central	124¼
Mariposa	8	Rock Island	123
do. pref	15¼	N. J. Central	109
Adams Express	63	St. Paul	65¾
Wells	18¾	do. pref	79¾
American	38½	Wabash	53
United States	43¼	do. pref	80
Pacific Mail	42¾	Ft. Wayne	93⅞
N. Y. Central	97¼	Terre Haute	37
Scrip	94½	do. pref	64
Erie	23⅞	Ohio & Miss	35¾
do. pref	48	C. C. & C	78¾
Harlem	147¼	Dubuque	108
Reading	102⅞	St. Joe pref	111½
Lake Shore	98	C. C. & I. C	19⅝
Illinois Central	140¼		

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $85,123,425; Currency, $1,913,340. General balance, $88,231,249. Imports for the week: Dry Goods, $1,092,265; General Merchandise, $5,748,255.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1870.

The markets for all of the leading staples is much stronger, and flour, groceries and provisions tending upward. The improved character of the foreign advices, together with the fact that the funding bill is virtually considered dead, has revived speculation and every thing appears to be on the rise. The advance in prices seems to be chiefly speculative, and even if it were not, it is too rapid to continue without a reaction soon. The general "bullish" feeling, however, indicates that the season of low prices is past, and render it probable that for the next month or two a higher range of prices than the average of March and April is likely to be maintained. In our market there is no excitement as yet, but under the influence of the advices from abroad, there is a much stronger feeling, and there is not so much competition for trade as there has been, and not the same disposition to realize, as our merchants are not so anxious to reduce their stocks when there is a probability that they may have to be replaced at a higher cost.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4; refined do, 4½; Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7½.

APPLES—In steady demand and with continued light arrivals and a limited supply, prices are fully sustained, $4@5 per bbl.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged, $1.50@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4½; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3½; Common, $2½@3.

BUTTER—There seems to be rather more inquiry for the better grades to-day, and we can report sales of prime to choice Roll at 33@35.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3@3¼ per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, but the jobbing demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light. Standard brands may be quoted at 23@24.

CHEESE—Western Reserve 16; Hamburgh, 16½@17; York State Dairy, 18; fancy, 18½.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand rather better but prices are unchanged; apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 7@8 for quarters, and 8½@9 for halves. Sale of 150 bbls apples, good quality, to go to Chicago, at 6½. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 26@28; pared Peaches, 17@18.

EGGS—The demand is fair and the arrivals appear to be falling off slightly. Fifteen cts. may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—Quiet and unchanged; sales to the trade at 80@85c.

FLOUR—The market, as already intimated, is decidedly stronger, particularly in the west, and another advance seems almost certain. There has been considerable sold for export within the last few days, and it is firmer both east and west. We continue to quote at $5@5¼ for spring wheat, $5½@6 for winter wheat, and 7@7½ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for wheat and but little offering, though the mills are getting in considerable from the west. Fair to strictly prime Red may be quoted at $1.15@1.18. Oats quiet and unchanged. The advices from the east continue unfavorable, and dealers cannot pay present prices here for shipment to Philadelphia. We continue quote at 47@48, in first hands; 50 on wharf and track, and 53@55 in store. Corn is quiet and a little dull, notwithstanding the market is by no means glutted; ear 83@85, and shelled, 88@90. Sales of Rye at 95@98, cash and $1, time. Barley is quiet and unchanged but little offering and not much wanted. Fair to prime spring, 85@90.

GROCERIES—Market continues fairly active, and prices are well sustained—Coffees are higher in sympathy with gold. Sugars—Prime New Orleans, 11½; choice do 11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Porto Rico, 10½@11½; Havana in boxes, 11½; "A" Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; "Extra C," 12½; Crushed, 13½. Coffee—choice Rio, 23; prime, 22½. New New Orleans molasses, scarce and firm, at 80@85. Syrups, Perfection Drips, (H. & E.) 85; Lovering, 90; Silver Drips, 65.

HAY—Is dull, and under the influence of increased offerings, prices are lower; wagon hay cannot be quoted above $15@21.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; $6@6½ per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is strong at $1.30, and No. 2, at 87@88.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.25.

POTATOES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, in store, at 45@47. River Potatoes, 35@40.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 9@10 cts.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and with a continued steady demand, prices are still tending upward. Shoulders, 13@13½ for Plain; and 13¾@14 for Sugar Cured; Hams, 18½@19 for Plain Sugar Cured, and 19@19½ for Canvassed. Sides, 16⅛@16¼ for Ribbed; and 17¼ for Clear. Lard, 17¼ in tcs, and 18@18½ in kegs and buckets. Dried Beef, 19½@20. Mess Pork, $30.

SEEDS—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Clover or Timothy seed, and the market is dull and drooping; we now quote the former at $9@9¼, and the latter at $6@6¼. Flaxseed $2.15—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, April 30, 1870.
REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been very firm and somewhat excited during the week which has just closed, and compared with last week, both crude and refined have advanced materially, and the sales have been unusually large. This upward turn, which was not entirely unexpected, may be attributed to the advance in gold, together with the improved character of the advices from Europe, and, as always is the case, with an advancing market, there were more buyers than sellers. To-day, refined was a little offish and a shade lower, and was devoid of the vim which prevailed on Thursday and Friday, but this may have been owing, partially at least, to the fact that it was delivery day, and operators, particularly in the east, were engaged in making deliveries and settlements, and, consequently, give but little attention to buying or selling. Crude, however, is as strong as ever, which, as noted in our last report, is attributed to a pretty heavy short interest in the oil regions, and prices are relatively higher there than here, and crude is relatively higher here than refined. There is one consolation, our refiners, or at least a number of them, have a pretty good supply of low priced crude, and, consequently, they are now able to take advantage of the advance in refined. There are those who look upon the present "flurry" as a spasmodic movement, and that it is likely to be of short duration; while others again, equally as well posted, regard it as healthy and legitimate, and that the average prices for the next two or three months will be higher than those of the past month or two.

Receipts Crude this week, 25,005 bbls; last week, 36,532; January 1st to date, 284,975; same time last year 228,489. Exports of refined this week, 17,619; last week, 11,362; January 1st to date, 143,002; same time last year, 111,569. Sales this week, 21,000 bbls crude, 17,500 refined; last week 15,000 bbls Crude, 11,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Market continues strong, notwithstanding refined is weaker, and compared with yesterday, a still further advance has been established. Sale 1,000 bbls to be delivered next week at 12; and 1,500 same delivery and price. Seller June quoted at 12@12¼ and buyer all year 14¼@14½.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 each, May and June at 27. Spot quoted at 26¾; May, 27; June, 27¼@27½; July, 27¾; August to October 28¼; August to December 28½; July to December, 28¼; buyer all year, 30@30½. As already intimated, market weak, and compared with yesterday, a fraction lower.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Jas Wilkins 160 on account Phil'a and Boston Pet Co; A B Mills 80, on account W Bartle.
Total 240 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

J. M. Riter, 247 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 151 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
J. A. McKee, 190 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.
J. W. Alexander 88 bbls ref. oil to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.
Mentzheimer, K. & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.
H. Koehler & Co., 101 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.
Braun & Wagner, 230 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.
Total 2,007 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 1,600 bales at 23⅛c for Middling Uplands. Flour—receipts of 7,907 barrels; the market is 5@10c lower, and sales were made of 6,800 barrels at $4.75@4.90 for superfine State and western; $5@5.60 for extra State; $4.95@5.65 for extra western; $5.45@6.35 for white wheat extra; $5.10@6.10 for Round Hoop Ohio; $5.50@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6.10@8.25 for good to choice do. Rye flour is quiet, with sales 200 barrels at $4.30@5.30. Corn meal is quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales of 300 barrels western at $1.05@1.06, and 100 barrels, next week, at $1.07. Wheat—receipts 32,150 bushels; the market is heavy, and 1@2c lower, with sales of 35,000 bushels at $1.05 for No. 3 Spring, $1.14@1.16 for No. 2 Spring, and $1.21 for No. 1 do.; $1.27@1.29 for winter red and amber western, and $1.35 for white Michigan. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn—receipts 11,500 bushels; market is less active and scarcely so firm; sales 26,000 bushels, at $1.08@1.12 for new mixed western; $1.15 for old mixed western in store; $1.10 for white western. Oats—receipts 11,025 bushels; market quiet and without any decided change, with sales 24,000 bushels at 61@63c for western in store and afloat, and 66@69c for Ohio and State. Coffee quiet. Sugar is dull, with sales of 250 hhds Cuba at 9⅝c. Molasses is dull and unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum is dull at 15¼c for crude, and 26½c for refined. Hay is in request, at 90 for shipping, and 100@120 for retail lots. Coal quiet and unchanged. Wool steady, with sales of 300,000 pounds, at 45¼@52c for domestic fleece, 41@43c for pulled, and 47½c for tubbed. Leather—Hemlock sole is drooping at $28@29 for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights. Hops are quiet and firm, at 15@26c for American. Sheeting Copper steady. Ingot Copper quiet at 18½c for Baltimore, and 19c for Lake Superior. Pig Iron is quiet and firm, at $34@37.50 for Scotch, and $31@34 for American. Bar quiet at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet dull at 11@12c gold for Russian. Nails quiet at 4¾@4½c for cut, 5½@5¾c for clinch, and 23@24c for horse shoe. Pork is dull and lower, with sales of 350 bbls at $28.40@32 for mess, $21.50@22.75 for prime mess, $22.50@22.75 for prime mess; also, sales 1,500 bbls mess, seller June and July, at $28.55@28.60. Beef steady; sales of 650 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales 20 tierces at $22@27 for prime mess, $30 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 100 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut meats firm; sales 200 pkgs at 11½@12c for shoulders, 15½@17c for hams. Middles quiet and firm. Lard dull and unsettled; sales of 320 tierces at 16@16½c for steam, 17@17¼c for kettle; also, 1,100 tierces steam, seller May, June and July, at 16⅛@16¼c. Butter quiet at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 10@17c. Freights to Liverpool—200 boxes bacon at 12s 6d, per steamer; 900 bales hops at ¼d to London; 1,500 bbls flour 1s 6d@1s 10½d; and per steamer, 15,500 bu wheat at 6d, to Bristol; 5,000 bbls flour 1s 6d.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and a shade lower. Wheat heavy, $1.14@1.16 for No 2 spring and $1.27@1.28 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats steady, 61@63c for western in store and afloat. Corn dull, $1.07@1.12 for new mixed western. Pork very quiet, with sellers of mess at $28.60 for May, June or July. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard in fair demand; sales of 1,500 tcs prime steam at 16⅜c on spot, 16⅜c seller May, and 16¼c seller three months. Eggs in fair demand.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Exchange unchanged. Freights dull at 11c on Wheat to Oswego. Flour firm; sales generally at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull, unsettled and lower, closing at 88⅛c cash, for No. 2, for future delivery; sales were also made at 88⅛@89⅛c, seller May; 90@91c, seller June, closing at 89c, seller May; other grades are also lower, sales at 90@90⅛c for No. 1; in the afternoon market was unsettled, closing firm at 89⅛@90c, cash; 91⅛@91⅛c, seller June. Corn dull and lower, closing at 86⅛c for No. 2, and 73c for no grade, in store; 83c for new; optional sales were made at 88¼c, seller last half of May; 86½@87c, seller all May, 89c, buyer May; in the afternoon market was dull at 86⅛@87¼c, seller May, 83@83⅛c for new. Oats dull and closing rather firm; sales 46⅛@46¾ for No. 2; optional trading; 46⅛@47c, seller May; 48c, buyer May; 47⅛@47⅛c, seller June. Rye quiet at 79@79½c for No. 2. Barley very dull. Highwines closed strong at $1.03 for iron bound packages. Mess Pork steady; sales at $28.50@28.75 for regular, and $29 for heavy; repacked quotable at $27.25@27.50, buyer May sold at $29.25. Lard 16¼c. Sweet pickled Hams 15⅛c. Cumberland middles 13½c, loose. Receipts were as follows:—5,633 bbls flour, 43,310 bush wheat, 59,920 bush corn, 26,339 bush oats, 1,080 bush rye, 2,950 bush barley, 3,500 head of hogs. Shipments:—4,545 bbls flour, 27,767 bush wheat, 36,520 bush corn, 3,680 bush oats, 1,080 bush rye, 1,580 bush barley.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Cattle dull and 20@25c lower; sales at $3.60@5.80 for stockers; $6@8.06 for fair to choice; $9.05@9.25 for extra to prime.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand; family $5@5.25. Wheat firm at $1.10@1.12. Corn dull at 88@90c; supply better. Rye dull at 90@92c; demand light. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull and drooping, but prices not lower; middling uplands 22c. Whisky closes dull at $1.01@1.02; demand light. Tobacco in fair demand at full prices. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $29. Bulk Meats: 11¾@14½@15@15½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon firm, at 12½@16½@17c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Lard 16½c. Butter unchanged and firm, at 20@33c for fresh made; lower grades not saleable. Eggs dull at 15c. Linseed Oil active and higher; sales at 92@93c; new held at 95c; consumptive demand good. Hay $1 lower for loose; pressed $16@17 per ton.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1870.—As usual the market at the close of the week was lacking in animation, yet prices for most part rule quiet and uniform. Atlantic A brown sheetings command 15½c; Pacific extra and Appleton A 15c; Amoskeag A stark A and Wachusett 14½c; Pittsfield A 11⅛c; Broadway 12c; Bedford R 8½c; Blackstone A bleached 14½c; Bartlett 15c; Bay mills 20c; Wamsutta 21½c; Allendale 8-4, 35, 9-4 40, 10-4, and 45c; Androscoggin 9-4, 50, 10-4 and 55c. Prints unsteady and in good demand, and choice styles held at an advance ⅛c. Brown drills depressed and selling low as 14¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—Flour firm and prices strong and tending upward. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm and nominally higher; No 1 held strong at $1.15, and No 2 do at $1.08@1.09. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet at 54c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley dull and heavy and held at 80@90c for State and Canada. Petroleum: no inquiry, with sales of 500 bbls seller June at 24c; holders were asking the same figure on the spot; crude better, with sales 1500 bbls at $5.30; sales 1000 bbls gasoline at $100 per bbl.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—Flour unchanged. Corn advanced; white $1.15@1.20. Oats 65c. Bran $1.40. Hay $26@26.50. Mess pork firm at $30.25@30.50. Bacon firm; shoulders 13½c, rib sides 17⅛c, clear sides 18⅛c, hams 19@19½c. Lard; tierce 16@16½c, keg 18½@18⅞c. Sugar; prime 11⅛@11⅜c. Molasses; prime reboiled 70c. Whiskey 92½c@$1.05. Coffee easier at 16⅛@16⅞c, prime 17½@18c. Cotton; middling nominal at 22@22½c; sales, 3000 bales; receipts, 5175 bales; exports to Liverpool, 12,075 bales; stock, 140,366 bales.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour steady; spring wheat extra family $5@5.75. Wheat: prime red scarce and held at $1.35@1.40. Rye $1.03@1.05. Corn dull and drooping, with yellow at $1.11@1.12. Oats steady at 60@62c for western and 63@66c for Pennsylvania. Petroleum quiet, with crude at 19⅞@19½c and refined at 25¾@25¾c. Provisions held firmly. Pork: mess $28.50@28.75. Lard unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Flour very firm and in good demand; western superfine, $5@5.25. Wheat higher; prime to choice Maryland $1.50@1.56, Pennsylvania $1.40@1.44. Corn steady; white $1.12@1.14, yellow $1.10@1.12. Oats steady at 60@65c. Rye $1@1.10. Mess pork firm at $29. Bacon firm; rib sides 16⅜@16⅝c, clear sides 17@17¼c, shoulders 13½c, hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky firm at $1.04@1.05.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Total receipts of Cattle for the week 448 cars; market closed dull at $5.25@6.37½ for stockers to good shipping cattle. Hogs: receipts for the week 12,030 head; market quiet at $9@9.50. Sheep: receipts 4,828 head; market firm at $5.00@7.00 for fair to good stock.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Cotton low; middling 21¼. Flour $5. Wheat $1.05@1.20. Corn 1.07@1.08. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Groceries quiet and firm. Whisky $1.00@1.01. Pork $29; bulk meats 12, 15½@16¼c; bacon 13, 16½@17¼c. Lard 16¼c. Tobacco: sales, 226 hhds at $5@7½ for frosted to lugs; $8@24 for low to good.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton dull at 22½c; receipts 680; exports 1363 bales. Flour $4.50@6.50. Corn $1.10@1.11½. Oats 63@66c. Hay $23@25. Bran $26@26.50. Lard 17@19½c. Pork $28.50. Bacon: shoulders 12½c; sides 17½c.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. The wheat market is almost bare; shipping grades; good inquiry and firm at $1.30@1.60. Legal tenders 88¼.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 30.—Wheat scarce and higher, extra $1.36, No. 1, $1.27. Corn: No. 1 93c. Oats lower; State 58c, western 56c. Barley nominal at $1.55 for No. 1.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, May 1.—2 cars blooms, John Moorhead; 1 do ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 1 do pig metal, Rees, G & D; 1 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Lloyd; 1 box, 10 kgs paint, J Bunville; 19 box g ware, Fahnestock, F & Co; 8,000 feet lumber, R V Clark; 8,000 do do, W W Rigdon; 21 cases matches, H H Arnold; 2 bxs mdse, G A Kelley; 6 bxs tobacco, John Hayes, 2 bbls p seed, W W Knox; 30 bxs cheese, Watt, L & Co; 18 sks rye, Dan Wallace; 56 bdls chair stuff, Bedford Chair Co; 3 tubs butter, Head & M; 50 s pipe, H H Collins; 16 bbls apples, J Vermillion; 177 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 25 hf bbls fish, Knox & O; 200 oil bbls B D Moore; 1 cask oil, Lappe & W; 68 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 3 tubs cheese, J Daub.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 30.—5 pkgs bacon, H Rea Jr; 5 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Deemer & D; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & L; 3 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 32 sks rags, R Christy; 1 bbl glycerine, Littell & Mechling; 8 bbls eggs, Woodworth & Davison; 2 do do, John Seibert; 1 hhd sugar, Dilworth, H & Co; 11 bbls eggs, Haworth & D; 8 do potatoes, 1 car do, Vangorder & S; 10 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 9 bbls eggs, S P Shriver & Co; 16 sks rags, Frazier & Metzgar; 40 bxs cheese, J A Graff & Co; 50 bbls beans, Voigt, M & Co; 100 bbls flour, J. A. Deitz; 200 do owner; 25 sewing machines, W. Sumner & Co; 50 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, owner; 5 cases matches, J D Thompson; 10 tcs hams, W B Hays & Son; 10 bbls spirits, J F Bennett & Co; 25 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 59 greenhides, G N Hoffstott; 10 bbls whisky, Jos S Finch & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, May 1.—1 cars iron, Brown & Co; 1 do wheat, J W Bumgarder; 1 do lumber, Wm Haslage; 8 bbls d fruit, J A Graff; 1 ct metal, J Corry; 3 bbls eggs, 1 do bacon, 1 firkin butter, W H Graff; 25 bgs oats, 14 do corn, Schenlback & A; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bag d apples, 1 box butter, Robb & H; 1 box lemons, 2 do tobacco, Wm Miller; 1 box tools, Logan & G; 1 do do, Park & D; 5 bdls spades, Kline & D; 9 tcs hams, Watt, L & Co; 25 do do, J P Hanna; 8 kgs p ink, J R Weldin; 5 tcs beef, F Sellers; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, April 30.—2 cars metal, Dunbar Iron Co; 23 bbls whisky, 20 do highwines, W Welsh & Co; 12 rolls leather, Junker & Detrich; 333 bxs w glass, Fry & Co; 5 bxs crackers, W F Armstrong; 75 sks wheat, 66 do corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 bbl onions, Voigt, M & Co; 52 bbls whisky, Littell & Mechling; 132 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 35 do do, W Welsh & Co; 6 rolls leather, J B Milligan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Asril 30.—1 car grain, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 2 cars barley, J M Carson & Co; 67 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 51 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 12 sks hair, J Y McLaughlin; 1 bx butter, M O'Hanlin; 1 do do, John Patterson; 1 car hay, Laing & McKalip; 2 bxs butter, D W Proctor; 22 sks oats, F Alvater; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter, John Seibert.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ST. CHARLES, April 30.—W C Armstrong, 8 sks d apples; Bruggerman & O'Brien, 21 bbls peaches, 13 bbls apples; Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, 10 bdls and 1 bx frames; T J Blackmore, 8 pkgs tobacco; Clark & Co, 1 bbl d peaches, 224 bbls whisky; Day & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 36 sks potatoes; S Ewart & Co, 20 bbls d peaches; J A Graff, 8 bbls eggs; Meanor & Harper, 10 bbls eggs; G W Hammer & Son, 5½ doz chairs; H Berger, 12 pkgs furniture; Holmes, B & Co, 21 bales cotton; Houck, J & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Johnson & C, 2 pkgs tobacco; W G Johnson, 1 broom; Kennedy, C & Co, 70 bales cotton; J Kaiser, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter; Loomis & C, 21 tons pig iron; J S Liggett & Co, 420 sks wheat; S H Baird, 1 bbl peaches; Lemon & Weise, 106 chairs; A Milliken, 42 chairs; J J Pettitt & Co, 6 bbls apples; Mr Porter, 2 horses, 1 wagon; H Rea, Jr, 40 bgs potatoes; Woodworth & Davidson, 8 bbls eggs, 4 do dry apples.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 30.—10 bales hay, Jas Todd; 3 bbls onions, Johnston & Co; 12 bbls apples, Sheplar; 275 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 50 sks oats, 50 do corn, 15 bbls apples, W Welsh & Co; 1 bbl whisky, W J Snodgrass; 16 bbls apples, W Horner; 201 sks oats, McHenry & H; 137 do corn, S Murdoch; 21 do oats, 77 do corn, S R Floyd & Co; 15 do do, 57 do oats, Campbell & C; 300 bxs w glass, Fry & Co; 38 bales hay, 21 sks corn, 62 do oats, 10 bbls whisky, A S Carlisle.

WHEELING PER PETROLIA, April 30.—91 sks rye, Rose & E; 5 bales rags, Godfrey & C; 186 sks corn, Robb & H; 16 bales hay, W Hagan; 13 butts tobacco, Voigt, M & Co; 20 bbls flour, John Herbert; 35 sks barley, 2 do rye, W J Meek; 35 bbls oil, Geo Buchman & Co; 1 box, 1 crate g ware, J A Gilbert; 20 sks potatoes, 6 do oats, Mr Kerr.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose considerably during Saturday night and yesterday, and last evening the Monongahela marks indicated six feet ten inches. The rise is mainly in the Monongahela and it appears that there was considerable rain at its headwaters during Thursday night and Friday.

There have been no arrivals since the date of our last report, excepting the Belle, from Wheeling. The Messenger, from St. Louis, was due last night; also, the Julia, from Zanesville.

The Arlington is due from Cincinnati to-day, and will return as usual to-morrow at noon.

The Camelia, Capt. R. C. Mason, departs for Nashville to-morrow, and passengers and shippers can rely on her going clear through.

The Mollie Ebert departed for Cincinnati on Saturday evening with a fair trip and engagements below, including 1,000 kegs nails and some wagons at Wheeling. Pilots—Capts. Ebert and Poe.

The Collier barges are filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and Capt. Shedden expects to get away on Thursday.

The St. Charles departed Saturday evening.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Friday, says: The tow boat Wild Cat cleared for St. Louis yesterday with seven boats and barges of coal. The Ella and Reindeer will leave for Pittsburgh to-day with full tows of empty barges. The tow boat W. H. Brown and barges was due from St. Louis last night. The Petrel No. 2 and barges was also due. The Palmetto, from New Orleans, passed up yesterday, loaded with cypress shingles designed for the Pittsburgh market. The tow boats Boaz and Simpson Horner departed for New Orleans, the former with 400,000 bushels of coal for Thomas Fawcett, and the latter with 250,000 bushels for Horner, Wood & Co.

—We clip the following from a late New Orleans paper: The Great Republic, in coming into port yesterday was, by the force of the wind, driven into the lower wharf and carried in contact with the Importer's wheel, besides driving the Carrie S. upon the wharf; there was, however, but little damage done the wheel of the Importer, while the crew of the Carrie S. experienced much trouble in getting her off the wharf. The Republic, in her present down trip, dropped her larboard wheel overboard somewhere below the mouth of Red River, which will delay her departure until Friday next.

—Mr. W. J. Abrams, pilot, and Mr. John Kennedy, engineer, both of the steamer Arlington, resigned their positions on Friday, in order to accept the same positions on Capt. Wash. Kerr's new Portsmouth and Pittsburgh packet Granite State. Their places on the Arlington were filled by Mr. Thos. Duff, pilot, and Mr. Zebulon Ashbrook, engineer.

—The Louisville *Commercial* is responsible for saying that General Weitzel has received advices from Washington that he will be furnished with money to go on with the improvement of the canal, and directed to advertise for proposals for the work. He intends pushing the work to a speedy completion.

—The Armadillo from Arkansas River was expected to arrive at Cincinnati on Friday. She was 134 days in making the trip, having been delayed by low water.

—Captain Geo. W. Windles aged 50 years, a well known steamboat passenger agent in New Orleans, died of pneumonia, at Shreveport, La., on the 17th inst.

—New Orleans is yet to receive in cotton 50,000 bales from Red river, 7,000 bales from Ouachita river; also to ship some 7,000 tons railroad iron now there.

—The Glendale, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, was expected at Cincinnati on Friday night and the Reserve, Pittsburgh to Nashville, passed Cincinnati on Friday.

—The Great Republic left New Orleans for St. Louis on Friday, and the Glasgow, en route from New Orleans, was at Cairo the same day.

—One steamboatman in Nashville has his life insured for $50,000. He is determined to leave a home for his wife and children.

—Capt. Frank Jacobs, an old and well known steamboatman died at Memphis on Monday last.

—The Argosy arrived at St. Louis on Friday.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

SHIPPERS' BARGE LINE.—FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS, the steamer COLLIER AND BARGES. JAS. SHEDDEN .... Master. CHAS. MATTHEWS, Clerk, will leave as above on THURSDAY, May 4th, at 4 P. M.
G. H. GHRIEST & Co., Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer CAMELIA .... C. MASON, Com'r, W. Barthwaite, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, April 3d, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
ap26 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Steamer GRANITE STATE, ... W. H. KERR, Capt. will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4th.
For freight or passage apply on board.

CINCINNATI.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati
PACKET LINE

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
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The new and splendid side-wheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to
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For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CONSUMPTION.**

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicine.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritous articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, billious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine can be had gratis, or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. de27:d&T

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Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

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AMERICAN BANK,
No. 80 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
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Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
je10:k43

FREEHOLD BANK
AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 100 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE $200,000
DEPOSITORS SECURED BY REAL ESTATE AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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DIRECTORS:
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JAMES S. CRAFT, ROB'T. W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS W. DAVIS.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Assistant Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening from 7 to 10.
ap23:w34

COMMERCIAL
BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
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A. H. ENGLISH, D. S. MACRUM,
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JACOB KLEE.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
No. 83 Fourth Ave.
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Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL $100,000
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
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N. Stupy.
je1:k5 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

CENTRAL BANK
No. 35 Bank Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL $100,000
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.
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JULIUS ADLER, JARED M. BRUSH
JAMES BROWN, PAUL H. HACKE,
J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
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M. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier.
apl1:v70MWF

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 65 Fourth Avenue.
CHARTERED IN 1855.
ASSETS, $2,598,371 60.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

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Benj. F. Fahnestock, John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley, James Shidle,
James B. D. Meeds, Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock, Christian Yeager.
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Calvin Adams, Peter A. Madeira,
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Peter H. Hunker, Henry L. Ringwalt,
Richard Hays, Wm. E. Schmertz,
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BANKERS,
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
ja30:a1

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
my1:s82

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOODD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY, President,
W. VANKIRK, Vice President,
oc9:d&T CYRUS CLARKE, JR. Cashier.

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PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

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FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:89

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne St.,
(NEAR THE POINT,)
Engine Builders, Founders,
AND
MACHINISTS.
Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONERY ENGINES of all sizes.
Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER of 15 horse power.
CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.
RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS, and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the
INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
Fronting on the Allegheny River, near the Point, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ All orders promptly filled. TRY US.

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q66

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.,
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street,
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Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. oc18:p92

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Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Sreets,
(NINTH WARD.)
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WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

W. J. ANDERSON .... H. A. FREYVOGLE.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.
W. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers of IRON HOUSE FRONTS, WINDOW LINTELS and SILLS, and
Castings of all Descriptions.
Special attention paid to ARCHITECTURE CASTINGS and to Castings for Window Glass Houses.
OFFICE AND FOUNDRY—No. 150 WATER ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my14:q5

Phœnix Roll Foundry.
Cor. LIBERTY AND 24TH STS.
BOLLMAN & BAGALEY,
Manufacturers of Superior
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls and Pinions.
ja18

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

JOS. S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of COPPER DISTILLED PURE RYE WHISKY. Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES, and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28:n56

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN .... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
12, 14, 16 and 18 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Battler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
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Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
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FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS, WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES, CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

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Crescent Steel Works,
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fe14:d48 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. au16:n41

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 100 First streets.

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STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

COOK STOVES.
Get the Best!
BISSELL & CO'S
TRIUMPH,
For Bituminous Coal.
Warranted to COOK, BAKE or ROAST as well as any other Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 Liberty Street.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE:
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c., &c.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of every variety of
STOVES,
Boston Cooking Range,
"THE FIERY FURNACE"
FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.
THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.
206 and 208 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY & CO.
No. 30 Wood Street.
Manufacturers of the Greatest Variety of COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES to be found. In our assortment will be found all the latest PATTERNS and IMPROVEMENTS, and the reputation of our Stoves is such that any one in want of a good article should purchase none but those manufactured by us, as they will be found the most durable as well as economical. Would call particular attention to our new VOLCANO STOVE, for churches, halls and stores. Over 500 sold in three months. Intended for with or without casing. All who have used them pronounce them superior to any other and far cheaper. Send for Catalogue and Price List. je30

BRASS CASTINGS.

HENRY BIER .... GUSTAVE BASCH
Henry Bier & Co.,
(Successors to JOHN M. COOPER & CO.)
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Brass Castings
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING, THROTTLE, SAFETY AND CHECK VALVES, ALL GLOBE PATTERN IRON COCKS. BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of J. M. Cooper & Co's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.
AGENTS of DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
OFFICE AND WORKS;
Corner Thirteenth and Pike Streets.
ap26

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
Corner LIBERTY STREET and THIRD AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., BRASS FOUNDERS and IRON PIPE FITTERS, and AGENTS for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS AND BLOWERS.

COTTON MILLS.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
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Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
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Sheeting and Batting.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after 11 P. M., Sunday, NOVEMBER 14th, 1869, Trains will arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPARTURE.	
Mail Train	1:20 am	*Southern ex	5:20 am
Fast Line	1:45 am	*Pacific Ex	2:10 am
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:50 am	Mail Train	8:10 am
Wall's No. 2	8:50 am	Brinton Ac	10:20 am
Cincinnati Ex	9:20 am	B'ks Ac. No. 1	5:10 pm
Johnstown Ac	10:50 am	Cincin'ti Ex	12:35 pm
B'ks Ac. No. 1	7:00 pm	Wall's No. 2	11:54 pm
Pittsb'gh Ex	1:30 pm	Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm
Pacific Ex	1:50 pm	B'ks Ac. No. 2	8:20 pm
Wall's No. 3	2:50 pm	Phila. Express	3:50 pm
B'ks Ac. No. 3	9:55 pm	Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm
Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:19 pm	*Fast Line	7:40 pm
Way Passn'r	10:20 pm	Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm

*These trains make close connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore.

The Church Train leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:10 p. m.

*Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express leaves daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after NOV 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	5:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:40 a m	Sharpb'g No. 1	1:20 a m
Sharpb'g No. 1	1:20 p m	Express	2:20 p m
Freeport No. 2	4:05 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freeport No. 2	3:20 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6:20 p m	Springd'e No. 1	6:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

The trains leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 1 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
no15 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. From NOV. 14th, 1869, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	1:28 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Pacific Ex	12:08 p m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	C. & St. L. Ex	7:18 p m
Chicago Ex	9:58 a m	Chicago Mail	3:28 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	2:05 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:35 p m
Pacific Ex	2:28 p m	Erie & Eg'n Ex	6:03 p m
W & Erie Ex	4:03 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:08 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Bea'r Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:18 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:08 a m
" "	11:53 a m	New Castle "	10:23 a m
Rochester "	2:18 p m	Enon "	8:58 a m
Enon "	4:28 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale "	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2:43 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6:23 p m	Leetsdale "	4:33 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

☞ Pacific Express will leave daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

CHANGE OF TIME.—ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The only DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869, TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, (except Sunday) will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.		ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH.	
Day Ex	7:15 A. M.	Day Ex	5:30 P. M.
Night Ex	8:00 P. M.	Night Ex	7:00 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	1st Hulton	6:25 A. M.
2d Hulton	11:50 A. M.	2d Hulton	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	5:00 P. M.	3d Hulton	2:10 P. M.
4th Hulton	11:00 P. M.	4th Hulton	5:25 P. M.
Freeport Ac	9:30 A. M.	Soda Works	7:55 A. M.
Soda Works	6:30 P. M.	Freeport Ac	6:15 P. M.
Brady's B Ac	3:15 P. M.	Brady's B Ac	10:05 A. M.
Church	1:00 P. M.	Church	10:20 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

We are now running "Silver Palace Sleeping Cars" on our night Express trains, both ways from Pittsburgh to Corry.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
THOMAS M. KING, Ass't. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 14th, 1869, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail	2:08 a. m.	12:13 p. m.
Southern Express	2:28 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fast Line	9:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a. m.	6:52 p. m.
McDonald Acc'n. No 1	11:28 a. m.	7:33 a. m.
Steubenville Accommod.	3:43 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald Acc'n. No. 2	5:53 p. m.	3:23 p. m.
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p. m.	9:38 a. m.

2:28 p. m. Express will leave daily.
12:12 p. m. Mail will arrive daily.

S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. no15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, February 20th, 1870. Trains will arrive and depart from the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Unt'n	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
McKeesport Accommod	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Ex. to and from Unt'n	3:15 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommo	4:30 p. m.	8:35 a. m.
Braddock's Accommoda	6:15 p. m.	7:50 p. m.
Night Acc. to McKeesp't	10:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

RICHARD B. SOWERS, Agent.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.
Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes, Snaths, &c.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY COMPANY.
BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR NEW
Solid Cast Handle
TABLE KNIFE.
Superior Steel blade with concave Bolster. The metal composing this handle is cast firmly to the blade, securing the utmost strength in construction without additional weight. It is made of the requisite hardness, and will not [illegible] in the care of plated ware. [illegible] Handle [illegible] the blade as above described, constitute an article of UNIQUE DESIGN, Elegant Appearance and Great Durability.
The Superb Style and Great Strength of this article enables the manufacturers to recommend it as especially adapted for use in all Hotels, Steamboats, Restaurants, Public Institutions and Private Families.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
NO. 70 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

April passed away in sunshine.

The Court House yard—what's left of it—is being sodded.

The Allegheny Board of School Controll will meet to-morrow night.

Pittsburgh has now three Sunday papers *Leader*, *Mail* and *Mirror*.

Thanks to Street Commissioner Hunter fo having Sixth avenue scraped.

The Pic Nic season is here. From indications it will be as lively as ever.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor takes place to-day.

It is rumored the Sunday *Leader* contemplates coming out as an evening daily paper.

Christ M. E. Church is still interiorly draped in mourning, in memory of Bishop Thompson.

The expected advent of Carlotta Patti in our city next week is the musical furore just now.

There are eighteen established boat clubs in and about Pittsburgh, with some others forming.

Chas. Meyers was sent to the workhouse on Saturday by Deputy Mayor Nichols for general vagrancy.

A runaway and smash-up of a light spring wagon occurred on Sixth street Saturday morning. No person hurt.

The "Widow McNart" spent Saturday and Sunday in the Seventeenth ward station house. She will go to jail this morning.

Body Found.—William Magill found the body of a negro floating in the Ohio river, Saturday evening at the head of Brunot's Island.

The demand for it proves that Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale is the best and most wholesome ever made in this part of the world.

May came in beautiful and bright, and balmy—indicating that it meant to preserve its fame as the most beautiful month of all the year.

Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, preached morning and evening yesterday, in the New England Congregational Church, New York city.

Mayor Callow's levee yesterday morning was attended by eight unfortunates, who were equally divided between the jail and workhouse.

Slight Fire.—The alarm of fire, from box 75, Saturday evening, was caused by the burning of a couple of board piles at the foot of Forty-fifth street.

About twelve militia companies will, it is expected, participate in the drill contest to come off next "Fourth," for a prize—an elegant stand of colors.

Efforts are being made by prominent persons who understand the business, looking toward a grand regatta on the Monongahela next Fourth of July.

The paving of Chestnut street, Allegheny below Main street, is about completed. Travellers over the upper bridge will appreciate the improvement.

The street cleaners were at work on the upper part of Federal street, Allegheny, Saturday. They improved the appearance of the thoroughfare greatly.

Official Meetings.—The Street Committee will meet Monday, at 7 P. M.; Survey Committee at 2½ P. M., the same day, and the Road Committee on Tuesday, at 2½ P. M.

Hon. Wm. Montgomery, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, formerly a leader of the Democracy in Congress, died last week at his residence in Washington, Pa., after a long illness.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street have on hand a full stock of men and boys spring clothing which they offer at very reasonable prices. Call and see.

Deputy Mayor Nichols has removed to a new office, a few doors below the old one. His present quarters are very commodious, neat and cheerful, and a great improvement upon the old one.

Smithfield street is to be afflicted with another drinking saloon, to be called the "Big Sun Flower." We have no doubt many of its patrons will show the red blossom and go to "seed" before fall.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church will meet, pursuant to adjournment, to-morrow morning in Dr. Pressly's Church, when the ministerial breach of promise case will be considered.

The little child run over in Allegheny by Henry Kopp, a butcher, on Friday evening, was much improved on Saturday night, and is now in no danger. Kopp was fined $25 by Mayor Callow for reckless driving.

In Trouble.—Information was made before U. S. Commissioner Gamble on Saturday, charging James Gilroy with fraudulently personating a revenue officer. He was held to bail for his appearance at the next term of court.

Arm Broken.—Mrs. Hanahan, residing at Walker's Mills, while coming down stairs at "Our House" in that village, Saturday, fell and fractured her forearm, dislocated the elbow joint and was otherwise seriously injured.

Insane.—Lewis Franklin, an insane man, was arrested on the street Saturday night and taken to the lock-up, where he still remains. His friends he says live in Marietta, Ohio, and he has recently been employed on a steamboat as pantryman.

Going West.—Four hundred men, a detachment of the 17th U. S. Infantry commanded by Col. Hanna, passed through the city yesterday morning en route for Sioux city. The detachment has recently been quartered in Raleigh, N. C.

Monthly Report.—During the month of April Deputy Mayor Nichols had fifty cases before him. Thirty paid fines, two were sent to the Workhouse, and the rest committed for trial. The fines turned into the city treasury amounted to $142.

Alderman O'Donnell was called upon on Saturday by Catharine Scanlon, who urged him to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mary Burke, who had threatened to whip the Scanlon, and had also called her vile names. The official did as desired.

U. S. Revenue.—Form book No. 52, as prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will go into effect to-day. Dealers engaged in a wholesale and rectifying business will hereafter be required to keep two books, one for each branch of the business.

Query.—Why the night soilers are permitted to drive on Penn street, one of our finest thoroughfares? Duquesne Way would suit them just as well, and their droppings would cause very little annoyance to any one.

PENN STREET.

The "party wall" on the site of the old First National Bank Building was in process of rapid destruction Saturday. Hundreds of pedestrians stopped as they passed to look at the workmen. There is now no impediment in the way and the new building will be pushed forward rapidly.

Apoplectic.—Mr. T. W. Baker, tobacco and cigar dealer on Fifth Avenue, near the old Theatre, fell in front of his store Saturday afternoon in an apoplectic fit. He was removed to his residence at No. 55 Crawford street, where he received medical attention. He was in a fair way to recover yesterday.

Slight Fire.—Saturday afternoon about one o'clock the roof of a dwelling occupied by Mr. Gilmore, on Sandusky street, between Water street and Stockton avenue, caught fire from sparks from the chimney. The Fire Department was called out, but the fire was extinguished without their aid and with but little damage.

Fireman Gone.—Mr. Charles Lowrie, an old and active member of the Duquesne Fire Company, died at his residence, Saturday evening, of consumption, superinduced by exposure and injuries received in the discharge of his duties as a fireman. He will be buried at two o'clock to-day, and the company will attend the funeral in a body.

Encounter.—Anthony Skirball, and Mathias Keek, two natives of Judea, had a little set to on Second avenue Saturday morning, when Keep it is alleged, slapped his opponent in the mouth. Alderman Taylor is attending to a legal settlement of the dispute, at the instance of Skirball, who made information against Keep, for assault and battery.

The Allegheny Park was filled with thousands of visitors yesterday. All day long, from sunrise until far into night, the promenaders perambulated here and there among the fountains and flowers. Seminary Hill, the site of the Soldiers' Monument, attracted great attention, and was visited by almost half the people who filled the other portions of the park.

A Crippled Beggar, who has been accustomed to occupy a seat near the Suspension Bridge on Federal street, Allegheny, and solicit alms, by some means procured an overdose of whisky on Saturday afternoon. The police found him in the gutter, and gently, by the aid of an express wagon, removed him to the lock-up, from whence he will go this morning to the workhouse for ninety days.

Rev. Mr. Naumberg, the retiring Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue of this city, was, on Saturday evening, presented with a very beautiful and valuable gold watch, as an evidence of the high regard and esteem in which he is held by the congregation over which he has so long and faithfully presided. The presentation ceremonies took place at his residence on Second avenue, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to participate in the pleasure of the occasion.

Iron Ore Lands.—Our readers should not overlook the advertisement in this paper of an administrator's sale of 1,240 acres of iron ore lands on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, in Alabama. The land is watered and coal abounds in the neighborhood. The site is said to be a capital one for a foundry or rolling mill, and as Southern real estates are selling extremely low, some of our citizens might find the public sale of this land, to come off on the 28th of June, an opportunity for a very profitable investment.

Police Business.—Deputy Mayor Cartwright disposed of fifty-one cases during the month of April. There were eighteen arrests for disorderly conduct, of which number seventeen paid fines and one was committed to the work house for sixty days. Twenty-one for drunkenness, of which number twelve paid fines, two were committed to jail and fines remitted in seven cases. Two cases for violation of City ordinances, fines paid.

Court Cases.—Assault and battery, 4; false pretense, 1; surety of the peace, 2; Arson, 3.

Saturday afternoon a row occurred in Cruming's saloon, Lacock street, Allegheny, which attracted the attention of the police. Eight of the offenders were arrested and fined by Mayor Callow, which somewhat cooled their pugilistic fervor.

The Wrong One.—It was mentioned a few days ago that the body of a man had been found floating in the Ohio river at New Cumberland, and that it was supposed to be that of Mr. Sickman, of California, Pa., who disappeared several months ago. Since the announcement Mrs. Sickman went down to New Cumberland and had the body disinterred, when she pronounced it not that of her husband. So the question, who is it, is yet unanswered.

A couple of sports, who had been out of town and "seen a man," created a sensation in Allegheny last evening by driving down Federal street, Allegheny, at a rapid rate. One of them, the driver, was so dizzy that he could hardly sit in the buggy, and at one time fell so far out that his shoulders rubbed against the hind wheel of the vehicle, a light buck wagon. Both young men are members of respectable families. No police observed them, at least they were not locked up, as they deserved to have been.

On Friday night the residence of Mr. J. D. Laying, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, was entered by thieves. Fortunately, just about the time of their entrance one of the members of the family, who had been out, returned home, and observing a light in the cellar at once instituted a search. The fellows, however, cleared out before getting anything.

The residence of Mr. Ph. R. Mertz, on Western avenue, was also entered on Thursday night. Mr. Mertz is absent on a wedding tour, and the amount taken cannot be estimated until his return. It is known, however, that one trunk containing clothing, spoons and other articles, was taken.

Horse Killed.

About ten o'clock last night an officer on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Relief engine house, stopped two buggies which were being driven down the street at a furious rate, but before he could arrest the scoundrels in the buggies they jumped out and ran away. One of the horses was scarcely able to stand on his feet from exhaustion, and before they could get the harness off him he died. The other horse and buggy were brought to the station house and placed in Patterson's stable.

A Nuisance.

Saturday morning Wm. Hosack, Street Commissioner, made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, against Daniel Mike, a butcheher, charging him with creating a nuisance. The accused, it is said, is accustomed to haul the garbage and offal from his butcher shop through an alley at the rear of the building in the 15th ward, and through the streets, much to the annoyance of the residents in the neighborhood, and to the great detriment of the community's health. Mike gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Romantic.

A few evenings since a young man on the South side, who had been annoying a young lady for several months with his attentions, was informed by her that he must not call upon her any more. This was more than he could stand he resolved to do something desperate. He accordingly procured a pistol and seeing the object of his affections on the street started in pursuit, and threatened to shoot her unless she relented. She didn't relent and he didn't shoot, but she made information before Justice Kehan, charging him with assault, and the poor fellow is now in jail awaiting a hearing in the case.

Another Reliable Machine.

The machines manufactured by the Weed Sewing Machine Company, Hartford, Connecticut, have certainly the strongest claims for superiority. The best material, most skillful mechanics and the vast experience of oil inventors, are brought into requisition, and the grand result is the "Family Favorite" Weed Sewing Machine. The Company is entirely responsible, and employ responsible agents. Each machine is fully warranted, and successive agents *do not* charge for slight repairs—nothing in short, necessary to make good the three years guarantee. John Biggert & Son are the Pittsburgh Agents. Salesroom 116 Market street. Give them a call.

The Girard House, Allegheny.

Mr. C. G. Lighteap has secured the building lately known as the Grant House, corner of Federal and Isabella streets, which he has remodeled and refitted throughout, and which will hereafter be known as the Girard House. The hotel has been greatly improved, both in the interior and exterior, and the old building would hardly be recognized in the present Girard House. The hotel will be opened to the public on Wednesday next, and Mr. Lightcap will celebrate the event by entertaining his friends in a liberal manner. An excellent lunch will be served up from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 8 to 9 P. M. Mr. Lightcap extends a general invitation to his friends to call and see him on opening day.

Close Quarters.

Mary Kitchen, about fourteen years of age, was walking along the trestle work of the railroad, near Anderson street, when the Freeport accommodation came along. She stepped out to the end of a cross tie, but seeing that the bumper of the engine would strike her, and it being then too late to retreat, she was compelled to jump to the ground, about twenty feet below. She was taken into the office of Bailey, Dalzell & Co., and Dr. Hamilton, who was on the train summoned. Fortunately, however, she sustained no further injuries than a severe fright and shock. She resides on Madison avenue, whither she was taken after the excitement had subsided.

Almost Gone—A Little Interference.

On Saturday morning Mr. Chas. Lincoln, General Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine Company in this city, made information before Alderman Taylor against Adah Thompson, for larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleged that the fair Adah had procured a sewing machine from him, to be paid for in instalments, and that she was about to leave the city, taking it along and leaving unpaid a balance of about $48. A constable, armed with a warrant, proceeded to the Union depot, and, fortunately, secured the accused, who was about to take passage for Chicago. The sewing machine was shipped, but was easily obtained. The lady endeavored to create a sensation, but at last handed over the amount, and was then allowed to go on her way.

A Double Charge.

Saturday afternoon Dr. Ernest, who has his office on Penn street, near Alderman Koenig's, called on that magistrate and lodged two informations against Officer J. Smith, late of the Allegheny police force, for misdemeanor in office and extortion. The prosecutor in substance said that Smith came to his establishment to levy upon his goods to satisfy a judgment that he (Ernst) told the officer he would take the benefit of the insolvent act, but that the man still "went ahead," and confiscated a horse and buggy, which is the offense under the first charge. The second offense is that Smith, according to the prosecutor's statements, agreed to settle the case for three dollars. The accused was arrested and in each case gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court, where the other side of the case will be heard.

Big Thing on Ice.

Several blocks of ice manufactured by the Crystal Ice Manufacturing Company of this city, of which Hon. James Blackmore is President, by the "Carre" process, will be on exhibition at Col. Reed's to-day depot, No. 52 Fifth avenue. In one of the blocks is a large fish, which came to its untimely end by the congealing process. These blocks are about 12 by 14 inches, and 3 inches thick, and are as clear as crystal. This manufactured ice can be furnished almost if not quite as cheap as the filthy stuff our citizens have been compelled to use from year to year, and many will doubtless use it at an increased cost in preference to the other. They will doubtless create a great deal of interest, and every one should call and see them and be satisfied that it does not require cold weather to make ice, but that it can be made by machinery in the hottest days of August.

Settlement of a Newspaper Difficulty.

In the settlement of the affairs of the late Col. J. Heron Foster, the value of his half interest in the *Dispatch* was made a question of litigation. According to articles of agreement entered into by the deceased, D. O'Neill and A. W. Rook, his partners, the paper, with all its properties, was at stated times to be valued and the amount agreed upon recorded, and in case of the death of either owner, to be taken by the surviving partners, if they so desired, at that rate, proportionally. At the time of Col. Foster's death the paper was recorded as worth $25,000. Messrs. O'Neil and Rook proposed to take the half at that rate, but Mrs. Foster objected, and the matter was taken to Court. On Saturday Mrs. Foster was paid $25,500 on a compromise effected between the parties, a sum which includes the earnings of the half interest of the deceased up to the date of payment. And so the litigation ends, and the *Dispatch* is out of the courts.

Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Mr. S. T. Paisley, Superintedent of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, kindly furnishes us with the following report of the business in the Fire Alarm office during the month of April:

There were during the month 14 fires; value of property destroyed, $44,040, upon which there was an insurance of $8,330.

The most disastrous fire was that of Graham Lloyd & Co's planing mill and lumber yard in the 19th ward, on the night of the 24th, at which the loss was over $25,000.

The engines in the several districts were found to be sufficient with one exception, which was at the fire of Weisenberger & Co's Oil Refinery on the night of the 21st inst.

The blows struck on the several alarm bells in striking the hour and alarms were as follows:

Cntral Bell	444
Seventeenth Ward Bell	312
Twenty-third Ward Bell	210

Seventy-three police messages were received at the Central Station during the month.

Delegates Elected.

A meeting of the colored citizens of this city was held in the Hall of the public schoolhouse, on Miller street, Saturday evening April 30th, for the purpose of electing five delegates to represent the interests of the colored peple of this city at the Equal Rights Convention to be held at Harrisburgh, commencing Wednesday, May 3, 1870. The meeting was organized with Mr. B. Mahony as Chairman, and M. A. Hopkins as Secretary, after which the following gentlemen were duly elected: John A. Little, Samuel Sanders, Jacob C. Brown, M. A. Hopkins and William Simpson.

After the election a committee of five, consisting of O. Steel, W. H. Smith, Wm. Johnson, Chas. O'Doneld and Wm. Arnot, was appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of the delegation. On motion of Mr. Little, a meeting was called for May 9th, to hear report of the delegates. On motion of Mr. Brown, the finance committee and also the delegates, were requested to meet at the same place on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Frightful Runaway—A Teamster Receives Injuries Which Prove Fatal—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident occurred on Second avenue about eleven o'clock Saturday, which, of but little importance in itself, was attended with terrible consequences, resulting in the death of one man. A gentleman was driving a pair of spirited horses attached to a light wagon or buggy down Second avenue, and when about half way between Wood and Market streets, one of the spindles on the front axle broke short off, and the horses, becoming frightened, started to run. The driver held to them, although they were going at a fearful pace, until they reached Market street, where by a sudden jerk of the vehicle, he was thrown out and considerably bruised, though not seriously injured. The frightened horses continued on down the avenue, taking the buggy with them, until they arrived at a point near Ferry street, where a building is in course of erection, and the street is partially blocaded by a pile of bricks and lumber. The other side of the street was occupied by a two-horse wagon, in which the driver, Mr. Patrick Savage, was sitting. The running team, literally mad with fright, rushed on, not appearing to notice the obstacle in front of them, and ran up into the wagon. The pole of the buggy struck Mr. Savage, and knocked him out of the wagon. He fell with his head on a piece of lumber, and received a slight cut, but was not thought to be seriously injured, and with the assistance of a friend he walked to his place of residence, in a court off Irwin street, between Penn and Liberty.

Two frightened horses dashed on down the avenue to Liberty street, leaving portions of the buggy strewn along the street, and came to a halt on Liberty street near the Duquesne Depot, and strange as it may appear neither of them was injured beyond a few slight scratches. The gentleman who had been driving them, recovering from the slight shock received started after his horses, and seeing the accident on Second avenue hastened to ascertain if any one was injured. Thinking, as every one else did, that Mr. Savage's injuries were but slight he hastened on after his team.

The injuries received by Mr. Savage were more serious than even he anticipated. When he arrived home he was insensible, and Dr. Shaw was summoned immediately. On examination it was discovered that he had received some internal injury, which resulted in his death. He lingered in great pain until about half-past ten o'clock Saturday night when he expired.

Alderman Neeper was notified of the occurrence yesterday morning and proceeded to the late residence of deceased to hold an inquest. A jury was empannelled and sworn after which the investigation was postponed until six o'clock this evening.

Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and three children who were dependent upon his labor for their support.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During the Month of April.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the office of J. A. Gray, Register, during the month of April.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The following Letters of Administration were granted:

Decedent	Administrator.	Bond.
Henry Brakmon	Charles Buck	$ 200
Nannie W. Barclay	John W. Barclay	100
Joseph Kiser	Joseph Kiser, Sr.	2,000
Benj. Garside	Alice Garside	200
John Michael	Margaret Michael	200
James McAfee	Patrick McAfee	800
Isabella Rauhauser	G. K. Rauhauser	300
Henry Clark	James Clark	300
John Lee	W. B. Lee	1,000
Agnes Aiken	Wm. Aiken	600
Robert McKim	Alex. McKim	100
Wm. H. Kramer	Cordelia Kramer	1,200
Albert Steware	Eliza Marshall	1,000
Joseph Walker	Dr. M. R. Trevor	8,000
Elizabeth Smith	Edward Barclay	2,000
T. S. Finley	Catharine Finley	600
Gotleib Kemier	C. Kemier	3,000
Hugh Sallie	J. Dunlevy	3,000
Col. Wm. Deihl	A. H. Miller	7,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

The following wills were admitted to probate:

Deceased.	Executors.
Jacob Poth	Elizabeth Poth.
Sarah Silk	Thomas S. Canby.
Margaret Reed	N. S. Brockaw and A. R. Stevenson.
William Scott	John Faederkill and Benjamin Douthett.
Joseph Schmidt	Peter Geicheime.
A. A. Berminger	Catharine Binghamber
Elizabeth Owens	Jane Hunter and A. Hunter.
Benjamin Trimble	Elizabeth Barcley, John Trimble and James McKee.
Lydia Garrans	
James Polick	James Pollock, W. Pollock and
Aarbora Loetter	Gustave Kapphahan.
William York	F. P. Jarvis.

SAD ENDING.

Sudden Death from Drinking—A Heart-rending Scene.

This morning about one o'clock Mrs. Ellen Miller, a widow residing in the rear of Park's shoe store, Smithfield street, opposite the new City Hall, expired suddenly while in convulsions. It is said she had been drinking excessively for about two weeks past, but yesterday she seemed in her usual health until about ten o'clock in the evening when she was suddenly seized with convulsions. The children called in the neighbors, through whose assistance the patient seemed to revive, when the attendants left. About one o'clock a policeman on the beat was attracted by cries and shrieks from the locality, and upon going in he discovered the children sobbing and crying, and the woman in a dying condition. He immediately went after Dr. Rodgers, but before the physician arrived the woman was dead. The children said she took sick again shortly after midnight, and that when they found she was getting worse they raised the alarm which called the policeman. The woman was about thirty-eight years of age, and the mother of five children, three of whom are quite young. The oldest, a girl, was employed as a domestic in a family residing on Liberty street, and was not at home during the day or evening. She knew nothing of the affair until a messenger came to the house after the death had occurred and said her mother was sick. When she arrived at the house and became acquainted with the truth, her grief knew no bounds. The scene at the house was heart-rending. The suddenness of the death and condition of their mother seemed to be fully appreciated by the children, whose lamentations aroused the whole neighborhood. They continued crying until utterly exhausted, and then were kindly cared for by the neighbors, who also dressed the corpse. Seldom have we witnessed such a scene of agony and grief.

A Coroner's inquest upon the remains will likely be held to-day.

LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

A Man Attempts to Shoot his Wife But Don't Succeed—The Reason Why.

Yesterday evening about half past five o'clock the attention of the police was called to a house on Grant street opposite the Cathedral occupied by Mr. James Murray, a boot and shoemaker, by the cry of murder. The officers entered the house and found Murray armed with two pistols and swearing he would shoot his wife who was standing in a corner of the room apparently much afraid that Mr. Murray would carry his threat into execution.

Murray was arrested and taken to the station house where he related his greivances. It was the old story over again. His wife he said had been unfaithful and was on intimate terms with a Mr. Smith who boarded in the house.

It appears, according to Smith's statement, who was also arrested, that when Murray made the assault upon his wife that he, Smith, was up stairs lying on the bed. He ran down stairs to see what was wrong and was met by Murray at the door, and knocked down. He thinks Murray would probably have shot his wife had it been possible for him to have done so with the weapons he possessed. One of them was an old bolster pistol minus a lock, and the other was an old-fashioned double barrelled pistol, without a stock. Neither of them were loaded, or if they had been, it could have been impossible to discharge the load. Smith denies positively the allegations made by Murray, and says that the latter has been drinking for several days, which probably accounts for the trouble. They were locked up but Smith was subsequently released.

Music at Home.

One of the greatest attractions, refining, elevating and enjoyable in the highest degree, is music. So well has this fact come to be understood that a dwelling is not considered complete in its furnishment without a musical instrument of some kind, from which "sounds of sweet melody" may be brought to cheer and encourage and educate the finer sensibilities of the mind and heart. To supply the demand thus created a great many instruments of more or less merit have been produced, but none of them are superior to the American organ, made expressly by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, the Boston musical dealers and manufacturers. For ease of management, purity and sweetness of tone and flexibility, these instruments justly hold rank among the highest, and are sought after and used by connoiseurs. The greatest argument in their favor is the fact that when one is purchased it is but the prelude to other sales among the purchaser's friends. Thus the "American" relies solely upon merit, and those who are looking about for an investment should not forget to examine "Smith's American Organ," for which Mr. John Zweidinger is the sole agent in this city. This gentleman also has on hand at his establishment, No. 136 Smithfield street, a large assortment of musical goods, embracing elegant parlor instruments, pianos, organs, and all the smaller manufactures, with manuals for the student on piano, organ, or any other branch of musical study. Musicians and amateurs can be supplied with all they need in the musical line at Zwiedinger's, 136 Smithfield street, upon the most favorable terms—not to be excelled in this city. Call and see.

Going Home.

Neely Burns, formerly of the Fifth ward but more recently of "Claremount Springs," who has been in this city for a few days, on a visit we presume, has returned to his home, where we are informed, he will live in seclusion for the next ninety days. Neely was accompanied by Jim O'Hare, and Tom Grogan, two of his former companions and brother "muds," who have gone to spend the summer at Claremont also. The moral atmosphere of the city was, it appears, not of a character to suit their peculiar taste and they leave it under advice of Mayor Brush for ninety days.

The cause which induced these very useful citizens of the "old Third" ward, (in election times) to change their place of residence was, they say, of a very trifling nature. They visited a house on Clark street, kept by Mrs. Alker, and only kicked the woman out of her house, broke up her furniture and crockery, and raised a little row. That was all. The woman was not severely injured, but is yet confined to her bed in consequence of the abuse she received. We hope the atmosphere will agree with these fellows at "Claremont," as the city might dispense with the services of two or three policemen if they were to remain there permanently.

For looking glasses and picture frames go to Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

SANDS & REINEMAN.

Their Magnificent Building and How it is Furnished and Stocked.

Pittsburgh may well feel proud of the many elegant, beautiful and substantial buildings for commercial purposes that have been erected during the past year, and are now undergoing erection. Our progressive merchants and manufacturers, brokers and bankers and other representatives of the mercantile community, have evinced most credible business enthusiasm and the largest generosity in the style and character of the houses erected for trade purposes and accommodation. Conspicuous among those who have contributed so much towards the architectural adornment and attractions of our city are Messrs. Sands & Reineman, the extensive and popularly known dealers in general housekeeping goods who have just taken possession of one of the most elegant and palatial palaces of the west. The house—No. 29 Fifth avenue—a twin companion to the equally elegant structure adjoining, erected by Messrs. Gray, Possiel & Rese, the fashionable merchant tailors, both being built at the same time, and with similar front—is built of fine cut sand stone, richly ornamented, is four stories high, and boasts an elaborate Mansard roof. It presents an air of grandeur which must strike the pedestyrian on Fifth avenue with admiration. No attempt is made at tandwy show or gaudiness, but solidity, durability and true beauty have been aimed and accomplished. The main salesroom far surpasses, in general appointments, in pleasing variety and substantial elegance, any we have ever had in this city, and, indeed, we doubt very much whether any of the greater trade centers of the country can boast of a more complete or better adapted apartment for the sale and exposition of the goods peculiar to the trade. The room which presents a royal appearance through the mammoth French plate glass windows and walnut casings and doorways, which prefaces it to the public is 172 feet deep, 26 feet wide at the entrance, but has a greater width in the rear giving a large L to the building of about 45 feet square. The ceiling is 20 feet high, and the floor of walnut and yellow pine interlaid in paralell lines. The counters and shelving are constructed of solid oiled walnut, plain and neat, and were manufactered at the firms factory for wooden ware and by their own workmen. They are constructed entirely of solid black walnut. To give an idea of these fixtures we may state that there is a single case for holding silver ware 102 feet long 3 feet deep and 11 feet high, carved in the most costly and elegant manner, and furnished with doors, each containing a single plate of solid French glass. In addition to this are silver show cases reaching the full length of the store. The fixtures of the store alone cost over $5,000. It is needless for us to enter into any elaborate description of this magnificent building and its general attractions for we cannot properly express in type the many pleasing attractions which meet the eye and charms the senses. It should be seen in its freshness and beauty to be appreciated and as visitors are made welcome we urge our readers to call and inspect one of our city's greatest attractions. The entire cost of the ground and building exceeds an hundred thousand dollars.

Few firms stand higher in the estimation of the community than the one which presides over this new temple of elegance. Its members, Mr. Lawrence Sands and Mr. Henry Reineman, are both representatives of our public spirited, vigorous, enterprising, energetic, fair dealing and honorable business men, who have, in the brief space of two years, built up such a trade as compelled them, for want of the proper facilities for its transaction, to erect at such great cost the fine new building now occupied. They are now amply prepared to meet the outside requirements of their vast trade, and have made full provision for its still greater enlargement. Their stock is so varied, that despite the fact that it is systematically arranged in various departments, we would not risk our itemizing reputation by an attempt at enumerization, nor would our columns hold the names even of the almost endless articles spread out before the purchaser. Silver wares in endless profusion, cutlery of all grades and descriptions, wooden and willow wares, Japanned and Brittania wares, fancy wares, refrigerators, ice chests, Parian goods, children's buggies, and articles from the size of a needle up to the proportions of an elephant will be found on exhibition. Wholesale and retail patrons will find it to their advantage to bestow a share of their patronage on this house, for nowhere else will they find a better assortment of goods, more reasonable prices or more considerate and courteous attention.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court.

The regular May term of the United States District Court commences this morning, Judge McCandless presiding, and will continue for one week, at the end of which time the United States Circuit Court will convene, Judge McKennan presiding.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, April 30.—Court met at the usual hour but no business of importance was transacted. Jury trials will be resumed Monday morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

SATURDAY, April 30.—Court met at the usual hour.

THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Mr. Lazear presented a set of rules relative to the admission of attorneys, to be substituted for those now in force.

Rule XXXI. Provides that attorneys shall register the names, ages and places of residence of all persons studying law under their direction with the Prothonotary, and all students before being so registered shall undergo an examination by the board of examiners in all the branches of a thorough English education and the elements of the Latin language.

XXXII. No person shall be admitted as an attorney of this Court except:

1st. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of full age.

2d. He shall first cause notice to be published in the Pittsburgh *Legal Journal* of his intention to make application four successive weeks prior to his examination.

3d. He shall have served a regular clerkship in the office and shall have studied under the direction of an attorney or Judge of this Court or some other Court of this Commonwealth for three years, or having pursued the study of law in some law school of good repute, or he shall have spent one year in the office of a practicing attorney of this Court; or after being of full age he shall have pursued his studies diligently for the term of two years. A course of study in the Law School of the Western University of Pennsylvania shall be deemed equivalent to so much clerkship in a practicing attorney's office.

4th. He shall have undergone an examination by a board of examiners appointed by the Court on the principles and practice of law, and shall be of good moral character.

XXXIII. Provides that practising attorneys of other courts shall appear before the Board of Examiners and produce a certificate signed by the Examiners, and he shall also produce a certificate from the President Judge of the Court in which he last practiced of his good moral character, length of time he practiced, and notice of his intention shall be published in the *Legal Journal*: Provided that this rule shall not apply to attorneys seeking to be admitted for special cases.

XXXIV. All agreements of attorneys touching the business of the court shall be in writing.

XXXV. All motions for admission shall be made by a member of the Board of Examiners.

The rules were adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

No business of importance was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

50. Kief vs. Keif.
150. Hug vs. Shaner.
141. Clark & Co. vs. Allen & Co.
146. Caldwell & Krepps vs. McKee.
147. Davis vs. Montgomery, et al.
148. Williams vs. Berger & Miller.
149. Collins vs. Hatch.
150. Moore vs. Duff & Ewing.
126. Hamilton vs. Curry.
155. Singerly & Meyers vs. Radcliff.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, April 30.—Court met at ten o'clock. No business of public interest was transacted.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the deeds admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Saturday, April 30, 1870:

W. J. Carothers to Jas. C. Wallace, March 31, 1870, one-half interest in 48 by 100 feet on Mahon street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh	$400
Jno. P. Helsel to Fred'k Sert, May 27, 1869, 20 by 60 feet on Edwards alley, East Birmingham	$550
W. D. Jones to Geo. Scheuring, October 23, 1869, 68 by 147 feet in Lower St. Clair township	$650
John Eichley to Ludwig Schmidt, April 27, 1870, 24 by 120 feet on Denman street, Borough of Birmingham	$7,500
Francis Walls to Jeremiah Martz, October 18, 1867, 100 by 125 feet at Walls Station	$440
J. W. Gerry to Geo. Morrison, March 5, 1870, 43 acres in Moore township	$1,954
Edward Crummie to Chas. Schleiper, October 20, 1868, 30 by 140 feet on Page street, Allegheny City	$3,000
Wm. Bakewell et al. to Chas. Schleiper, April 7, 1870, 64 by 128 feet on Adams street, Allegheny	$1,800
E. F. Denny to Condorset McGowan, March 29, 1870, 25 by 100 feet on Webster street, Pittsburgh	$2,650
W. C. Aughenbaugh to J. W. Jones, April 1, 1870, one-third interest in 40 by 60 feet on Fifteenth street, Borough of Birmingham	$1,166
W. C. Aughenbaugh et al to J. W. Jones, April 1, 1870, two-third interest in above	$2,333
Joseph A. Hammill to H. W. Mucker, June 26, 1869, 20 by 107 feet in Second ward, Allegheny City	$625
Peter Schneider to Geo. Roettger, April 21, 1870, 14 by 60 feet in some alley in the Borough of East Birmingham	$350
C. H. Love to M. A. Gardner, May 4, 1869, 50 by 188 feet in Chartiers township	$200

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Westminster—Stampede—Lecture.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., April 30, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE—Gentlemen: The present term in Westminster College opens with about two hundred students. The aggregate for the year is about two hundred and fifty, thirty of whom are in the Senior Class.

The Freshman stampede affair has reached its close. It gave, for the time being, an unenviable and unfair prominence to the class, less than one-third of whom were suspended. These were placed under suspension, not for stampeding, but for not making a promise required of them, that they would not repeat the offence hereafter; and at the same time provision was made that they should be restored when they should make this promise. This they have now done, (excepting two, who have not returned,) and consequently the suspension is removed. Most of them held out till now, being encouraged by a strong opposition arrayed against the College discipline, and expecting an abandonment of it under such a pressure. They have now, however, yielded the point in dispute, finding the President would not do so.

Rev. A. G. Wallace delivered an excellent lecture in the College chapel on the evening of the 25th. He handled his subject—The Roman Council—in a masterly manner, and repaid the undivided attention of a large and intelligent audience by the best resume of the Ecumenical Council that has yet came to our notice.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield street.

A REMARKABLE TEST.

A Burning Fluid Proof Above Explosion.

Hardly a day elapses but what we are called to record the painful deaths of men, women and children, to say nothing of the vast amount of property of value destroyed, through the careless handling of explosive burning oils and fluids. That the entire country is flooded with oils used for domestic purposes and light as dangerous as gunpowder to handle, is a fact as true as startling, and yet legislation cannot throw sufficient protection against the worse than murderers who, for profit, deal out this awful agency of destruction. Petroleum is used in so many shapes, applied to so many useful purposes, that it is an extremely difficult matter to regulate the qualities exposed for sale for family purposes. The only safe guard the purchaser can have is to become acquainted with the various brands of oils and fluids, to learn to detect that which is unsafe and dangerous and to know that which is good and trustworthy. We claim, and we have the best possible evidence to sustain the assertion, that we have manufacture in this city, on a very extensive scale, a burning fluid which is non-explosive and safe for lamp purposes. We refer to that known as the "Keystone Non-explosive Burning Fluid," manufactured by P. Weisenberger, and for which Messrs. Louther & Tyson, No. 34 Smithfield street are the general agents for its sale. This fluid recently withstood a test the result of which was not only surprising but wonderful. The large refinery, where it is manufactured, a few days ago was consumed by fire. The flames burned wickedly for three days, and the heat was most intense, especially where there were being consumed in a warehouse several hundred barrels of the fluid. The engines poured great quantities of water, and finally succeeded in quenching the flames. Now comes the remarkable part. After the ruins were cleared away, seven barrels filled, and half filled with the "Keystone Burning Fluid" which had been protected by lodgment at the bottom were taken out burned more or less. Two had nearly a fourth part of the head burned out and the fluid emptied and burned to that point, but no deeper, extinguishment following. Several others were burned through the staves reaching the fluid, while one was charred to such an extent that the hoops nearly all fell off, and the fluid leaked through in small quantities. All this we saw as the barrels were taken out of the debris, where one of the fiercest oil fires we have had for a long while raged for three consecutive days. The preservation of these barrels, with contents, was high and extraordinary evidence of the non-explosive character of the "Keystone Fluid," and should forever stand as undoubted testimony to its harmless character and safety in ordinary use. We can, with clear conscience, after seing what we have seen in the great and involuntary test of this fluid, commend it in the strongest terms of recommendation to our readers, as we conscientiously believe that it is as *non-explosive as water*. The Keystone Fluid has other good but secondary qualities to recommend it to public favor. It affords a clear, bright light, is free from grease and other fucating substances, and is cheaper than any oil used for illuminating purposes. We write this much of the "Keystone Fluid" and the remarkable explosive test it withstood because we believe it our duty to proclaim what fluid may be regarded as absolutely safe in handling as many lives and much property might be spared if the information was generally promulgated. The recovery from the flames of the fluid excited much attention among our insurance agents and several underwriters visited the works and satisfied themselves of the safety of the fluid, and we daresay are as hearty in their recommendations of it as we could be, for they are equally, if not more directly interested in the production of a good non-explosive fluid.

Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention.

The Annual Convention for the year 1870, will be held at Harrisburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14, 15 and 16. George H. Stuart, Esq., is expected to preside. Each Sunday School in the State is invited to send two or more delegates. Pastors of Churches, Superintendents of Sunday Schools, and prominent Sunday School workers from all parts of the Statte are invited to attend and participate. Sunday School brethren from other States are also cordially welcomed. It is requested that the names of those who expect to attend shall be sent to Rev. Thos. H. Robinson, or John M. Sayford, Secretary, on or before the first day of June, as it will be necessary for those who would avail themselves of a reduction of fare on the railroads, to procure excursion tickets before leaving home for Harrisburg. The committee of arrangements will secure orders for tickets for all who notify them in time to do so and forward them. Places of entertainment will be provided for all who give due notice of their coming.

New York Gossip.

PERFUME TO THE VIOLET.

It has remained for New York to do what has heretofore been considered impossible, and it has done it, too, namely, "to add perfume to the violet." Violets seem to be a favorite flower with the people there. All winter long the smell venders have had them in the streets for sale, and one would pass gentlemen in the streets with dainty boquets of them in their hands. Now it is charged that these venders procure the scentless wild violets and perfume them with the essence of violets procured at the drug stores. Perfumed articles seem much in demand, judging from those offered for sale. One sees parasol handles, fans, porte monnaies, all advertised as having this requisite.

One of the fancies of the women of this metropolis is to have dogs for pets. You see them driving with them in carriages, carrying them in their arms, and leading them through the street by ribbons or chains. Enormous prices are paid for these animals, which are regarded with the tenderest affection by their mistresses, who feed them on dainties, and pamper them when they are well, and when ill place them on soft couches, and minister to them with tender assiduity. There is a couple in the lower part of the city who keep a bird store and doctor sick dogs. Their place is worth a visit. Dropping in there the other day, I saw some eight or ten dogs, which had been sent there for medical attention. They lay in their baskets or beds, neat and clean, and the woman talked to them as though they had been so many human beings. A lady was present who appeared to be most anxious about her "Tunette," she stooped down and patted and caressed it, took it upon her lap, regardless of her silk dress, and inquired anxiously when she could "take the darling home." As I left the store a couple of gentlemen alighted from a carriage and came in, one of them bearing tenderly a little white curly dog, which probably had been over-fed, and left it to be prescribed for. Of course people have to pay for this kind of thing. To prescribe for a dog is worth two dollars and a half. If it is very ill and prescribed for and cured, the charge is from twenty to twenty-five dollars.

Among the new introductions is a hooped skirt, the hoops of which can be easily removed by the laundress, the skirts washed and the hoops replaced again. Paper skirts are also advertised, at 15 cts. each—an excellent substitute for those of muslin. Paper collars and cuffs and shirt bosoms have reached a degree of perfection hard to be surpassed. The latest novelty in the way of small ornaments is a bow of ribbon at the throat made of several contrasting colors. A new boot for ladies, called "Cottage Tye," has appeared. It is inlaid with designs in gilt. Large hair-pins are much worn, with jet or fancy heads; the jet are considered particularly stylish. High-crowned hats, like those worn by the Tyrol minstrel—the crown almost coming to a point, and made of black or white straw—are worn by fast misses. The handsomest bonnets in market are those of leghorn and chip. White bonnets are trimmed with knots of black velvet, while the Duchess, which consists of three full puffs of illusion, has no trimming at all, save the scarf which ties it and a small bow behind. Muslin folds and flutings trim silk evening dresses. Black lace trims white tulle.

Slate Pencils.

Twenty years ago all the slate pencils used were manufactured in Germany. She then supplied America with this commodity. In 1850 there was a young man living in West Rutland, Vt., eighteen years of age, who fortunately discovered a supply of stone for making a first class article of slate pencils. He began by whittling out the pencils and selling them to school children. Being a better article than that for sale in the stores, he found a ready sale for all he could whittle out.

He argued that if they would thus readily sell at home, they would sell readily everywhere. He became possessed of the idea that there was a fortune in the business, and his dream has been realized. This quarry of slate pencil stone was situated in a large ravine, four miles north of Castleton, Vt., near Bomoseen Lake. The land on which it was situated was for sale at one hundred dollars. He purchased it, and began operations by sawing out the pencils and whittling them round.

The business of making them grew immensely on his hands, so that it was impossible to keep a clean order book.

Machinery was invented to faciliate the process, which has reached some thing like perfection, and enormously increases the production of pencils. At present the quarry and mills are owned by a joint stock company. They are valued at three hundred thousand dollars. From fifty to one hundred thousand pencils are turned out daily, and upwards of one hundred hands are employed in the quarry and in the mills.

After the stone is quarried, it passes through four processes before it is made into pencils. It is sawn into rectangular blocks five inches by seven and split by hand into slabs of the same length and breadth, which are carefully assorted. These slabs pass through a machine which shaves them all to the uniform thickness of a quarter of an inch, when they are ready for the final process.

The machinery for reducing these slabs to pencils consists of iron plates fitted to receive them, fastened to an endless chain which passes over rollers at either end.

Fashions of the Period.

Does modern education lead us to a more correct estimate of the duties of a nature, or convert us from the conventional to the true ideal of perfection and of beauty? We fear not. We pity the poor perverted taste, exemplified by the custom of modeling the form of their crania into as near an approach as possible to the cubic, by inclosing the growing heads of their tender infants in strong and unyielding wooden boxes. We are amused at the gait of the Chinese ladies as they hobble along on those stunted pediments which might have been useful feet if their growth had not been checked by the early and persevering application of bandages in conformity with their civilized ideal of beauty. The tattoed features of the South Sea Inlanders, and the befeathered heads of the Obeibways, excite our laughter and contempt. Now, in truth, we are, even in the matter of harmless personal adornment, not a whit in advance of our so-called savage brothers and sisters; as witness our men's hats adorned with peacocks' feathers, etc., etc.; our women's hats, no longer used as head coverings, but as brow shades, and ornamented with flying plumes gathered from the tails of the dunghill cocks; our black stain for the eyelids and "*bleu pour les venes*,"—our forms of tattooing. But in baneful adornments we fall far behind the savage people, and to this phase of false taste we wish to draw special attention.

We commence these remarks with the relation of a case of ruined constitution, disease and death, caused by the systematic use of tight lacing. This hurtful habit, now greatly on the increase, is generally misunderstood. Ladies give what they consider a satisfactory reply to the charge of tight lacing. "I assure you I could put my hand between my stays and waist." This may be true or not, it matters little, for the evil consists in the gradual modelling of the waist by systematic pressure begun in girlhood. The size of the waist is in this manner prevented from further growth, its normal development being arrested so far as to perpetuate the slender waist of the child, while all other parts are allowed to expand into the natural bulk of woman. This, and not the amount of pressure necessary to maintain the small size, is the real evil. The small waist is made, not so much by actual squeezing as by the maintenance of a rigorous centure that prevents all further development. The evils arising from this stunted and shrunken waist have been so often described as to require no notice here. The next harmful of the modern female decoration is, perhaps, the chignon. The girl of the period is not satisfied with only one head, but adds head to head in Siamese twins' fashion. Is it "that one small head can" not "carry all" she knows? But as these remarks are intended, not for artistic, but physiological purposes, we must not discuss the merits of the chignon in its ornamental capacity; we will merely observe that since its introduction cases of brain fevers are enormously on the increase, being nearly doubled in number. Headaches are much more prevalent. These consequences might be anticipated from the use of a machine so powerfully retentive of animal heat.

The paniers being harmless exaggerations, may be passed without comment, but the high heeled shoes and boots merit notice. The necessary result of the use of these instruments of torture is a great increase of pressure against the toes, giving distortions, corn callosities, etc., for the feet are placed on a slopeing instead of a flat surface. The instep becomes flattened, and the much admired arch of the foot falls to a level or more. The ankle joint loses its proper bearings; all the weight of the body being placed on its posterior surface, it gradually loses form. The muscles of the calf, by the relaxation of the *tendo achillis*, wasts in bulk and aquire a tendency to spasm. Ease, elegance and dignity of gate are rapidly lost, and a nervous totter is rapidly acquired.

But of all the hurtful customs growing out of perversion of taste, the worst is, we think, the alternate wrapping and denuding the chest and shoulders. The tender and sensitive young lady who enjoys the warmth of fur and other wrappings during the carriage drive or morning walk, is in the evening exposed, with denuded bosom and shoulders, to the draughty atmosphere of the opera house or ball room. To enable our delicately nurtured English matrons and maidens to resist such extreme changes, would require an amount of vigor rarely possessed by them, and consumption too often follows, as a natural consequence, the gaities of the London season. We feel that we are touching on delicate ground, but our interest in the well-being of our fair country women makes us reckless of all censure. We therefore boldly assert, that however a low dress may suit the ballet dancers, it is both unseemly and dangerous to our matrons and maidens. We have not exhausted our comments on the girls of the period, and should we escape excommunication from the drawing-rooms we shall add a few more paraprahs at some future time, after the fashion of a lady's postscript.

What Thackeray Saw in the Tea-Cup.

Mr. Thackeray furnishes us with the prettiest little synopsis we know of—at once graceful, tender and picturesque—of tea-drinking womankind. True, he makes George Warrington laugh at Pendennis for patronizing the tea-cup, while he is taking another swig at the beer. "Pen drinks tea," he tells the Major; "it's only fit for women." But turn to the chapter where captain Shandon shuffles off to drink away his newly acquired five-pound note, fiddling at it in his waistcoat, while his poor, patient, wasted wife turns sadly aside, after a faint protest; she had hoped to have him to dinner herself to-day—but he was off to the tavern, and there was no chance of that now. "So Mrs. Shandon went to the cubboard, and, in lieu of a dinner, made herself some tea. And in those varieties of pain, of which we spoke anon, what a part of confidente has that poor tea-pot played ever since the kindly plant was introduced among us! What myriads of women have cried over it to be sure! What sick beds it has smoked by! What fevered lips have received refreshment from out of it! Nature meant very kindly by women when she made the tea plant. With a little thought what a series of pictures and groups the fancy may conjure up and assemble round the teapot and cup! Melissa and Sacharissa are talking love secrets over it. Poor Polly has it and her lover's letters upon the table; his letters who was her lover yesterday, and when it was with pleasure, not despair, she wept over them. Mary comes tripping noiselessly into her mother's bed room, bearing a cup of the consoler to the widow who takes no other food. Ruth is busy concocting it for her husband, who is coming home from the harvest field—one could fill a page with hints for such pictures; finally, Mrs. Shandon and little Mary sit down and drink their tea together, while the Captain goes out and takes his pleasure. She cares for nothing else but that, when her husband is away." Why was not a page filled with hints for more such pictures—or who would not welcome plural pages of them, from a painter of so much feeling, and taste, and delicacy of touch.

Sheridan "Coaching" for a Speech.

He could not speak, and with one or two trifling exceptions never made any attempt to speak, without the most elaborate preparation. Moore found the manuscripts of most of his speeches in his desk. At first Sheridan had written out his speeches word for word, after sketching them in the rough in an old copybook; and the showier passages, Moore tells us, were generally written two or three times over, often without any material change in their form, upon small detached pieces of paper or on cards. To such minutiæ of effect did he attend, indeed, that Moore found, in more than one instance, a memorandum made of the exact place in which the words "Good God, Mr. Speaker," were to be introduced. It was, in fact, upon these "bits of purple," as Canning used to call them, that Sheridan concentrated all his powers in the preparation of his speeches. He left the points of his argument to shift for themselves, frequently apparently relying upon his own good sense or the inspiration of the moment, to suggest the line of his observation or criticism. This was the very reverse of Burke's plan. He worked out his line of argument, in preparing his speeches, as closely as a mathematician works out his calculation of a star's orbit, and left the work of amplification and adornment to the fancy of the moment.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE Richmond Capitol was built, it is stated, in the days of the Revolution. The timbers had become warped, decayed and pulverized by age, so that the weight of three hundred people was too much for their endurance, and all Richmond mourns the result. There is in this accident a warning that should be heeded wherever Revolutionary structures are preserved for their antiquity, and still used for public gatherings that may upon occasion be large enough to try the strength of supporting columns and timbers.

A Night of Death.

The gloom that pervades Richmond on account of the disaster of last week is quite as deep as that which rested upon it on the morning of the 27th of December, 1811. On the night of Thursday, the 26th, the Richmond Theatre was burned and some fifty of her first citizens either trampled or burned to death, and twenty more afterward died from injuries received. The Richmond *Enquirer*, on the 28th of the same month, contained the following description of the night of horrors:

On Thursday night a new play and a new afterpiece were played for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the theatre—it was the fullest house this season—there were not less than six hundred present. The play went off—the pantomime began, the first act was over. The whole scene was before us, and all around us was mirth and festivity. Oh God! what a horrible revolution did one minute produce. The curtain rose on the second act of the pantomime, the orchestra was in full chorus, and Mr. West came on to open the scene, when sparks of fire began to fall on the back part of the stage, and Mr. Robertson came out in unutterable distress, waved his hand to the ceiling, and uttered these appalling words, "The house is on fire!" His hand was instantly stretched forth to persons in the stage box to help them on the stage, and aid their retreat in that direction. This is all that we caught of the stage, the cry of "fire, fire" passed with electrical velocity through the house—every one flew from their seats to gain the lobby stairs. The scene baffles all description. The most heartrending cries pervaded the house; "Save me, save me;" wives asking for their husbands; females and children shrieking, while the gathering element came rolling on its curling flames and column of smoke, threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trod under foot. Several were thrown back from the windows, from which they were struggling to leap. The stairways were immediately blocked up; the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest; the smoke threatened an instant destruction. Many leaped from the windows of the first story and were saved. Children and females and men of all descriptions were seen to precipitate themselves to the ground below. Most of these escaped, though several of them with broken legs and thighs and hipeous contusions. Most, if not all, who were in the pit, escaped. How melancholy that many who were in the boxes did not also jump into the pit and fly in the same direction; but those who were in the boxes above and below pushed for the lobbies; many, as has been said, escaped through the windows, but most of them had no other resource than to descend the stairs. Many escaped in this way, but so great was the pressure that they retarded each other until the devouring element approached to sweep them into eternity. Several who even emerged from the building were so much scorched that they have since perished. Some even jumped from the second story windows; some others had been dreadfully burned.

The fire flew with a rapidity almost beyond example; within ten minutes after it caught the whole house was wrapt in flames. The colored people in the gallery, most of them, escaped through the stairs cut off from the rest of the house—some have no doubt fallen victims. The pit and boxes had but one common avenue, only through which the whole crowd could escape, save those only who leaped through the windows.

But the scene which ensued it is impossible to paint. Women with dishevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children, husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole area on the outside of the building. A few who had escaped plunged again in to the flames to save some dear object of their regard, and they perished. The Governor, perhaps, shared this melancholy fate. Others were frantic, and would have rushed to destruction but for the hand of a friend. The bells tolled; almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot.

The flames must have caught to the scenery from some light behind. Robertson saw it when it was no longer than his arm. Young saw it on the roof when it burst through. Every article of the theatre was consumed, as well as the dwelling house next to it; but what is wealth in comparison to the valuable lives which have gone forever. The whole town is shrouded in woe. Heads of familes extinguished forever. Many and many is the house in which a chasm has been made that can never be filled up. We cannot dwell on this picture.

Going with the Girls.

The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away; yet a multitude take their initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either for a tender or a riper age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring, with an absolute certainty that in a few moments all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls and make the tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them in his pockets, is an achievement which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it off at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening. Let him not flatter himself that the trials of the evening are over. Then comes the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unimpressible and independent, as if they did not wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch, and the boy who has the most pluck goes up to the prettiest girl in the room, with his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and crooking out his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her finger on his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslings.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Montreal says:

It is a well known fact that ever since the disappearance of American silver in the United States it has flowed into Canada in such quantities as to be regarded as a nuisance. The Canadians having stood it until their patience is exhausted are now devising means to drive it over the border into the country where it properly belongs, and, at this time, is very much needed. For a long time it has been received by the Canadian Government only at a discount of from four to six per cent., and then only in limited quantities; but in trade it has been at par until within a few days. The late tumbling of gold in the United States, and the consequent falling of silver, has sent up greenbacks in Canada, and in view of this the Canadians have undertaken to get rid of the great burden of American silver. The principal railroads, the Montreal Telegraph Company, the hotels, the bar rooms, and the leading retail traders are generally uniting in the movement; and the result is that an American half dollar goes for only forty-eight cents, a quarter for twenty-four, a dime for nine cents and a half dime for four cents. To accommodate themselves in trade, shinplaster script, similar to the United States fractional currency, has been issued in large quantities, and as the American silver goes out that takes its place. Its value, of course, is the same as gold. For the past three weeks the shipments of American silver from Montreal alone have averaged £50,000 per day. At this rate it cannot be long before the American fractional currency is replaced by hard money.

—The report of the City Comptroller of Chicago for the year ending on the 1st instant, states that the receipts during the year, exclusive of the balance remaining over from the previous year, were $10,039,000; the expenditures during the same time were $10,440,915. The debt of the city is $11,362,726.

DIED:

RAHM—On Saturday morning, April 30, 1870, VIRGINIA K., wife of Edward Rahm.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, in Wilkinsburg, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at 12 1-2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN—Sunday evening, 1st inst., LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas R. and Elizabeth Morgan, aged 11 months and 5 days.

Funeral will take place from their residence, 273 Spring alley, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, on TUESDAY, the 3d inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEORGE NEELEY,

Of Marshall Township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

ap29:d&s

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Benjamin Douthett, Esq.,

Of Indiana township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, in subordination to the decision of the Republican Convention. Est modus in rebus.

ap20:w4sd&T

OFFICIAL.

AN ORDINANCE—Granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger R. W. Co.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the consent of said Councils is hereby given to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to use and occupy for the purpose of their railway the following streets of the city of Pittsburgh, as specified in Section 1st of an act approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1862, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the said Company is hereby authorized to enter upon and lay down rails for a double track through the same as follows, viz: commencing at the present terminus of their track on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue; thence along Smithfield street to Seventh avenue; thence along Seventh avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to corner of Washington street, subject to all restrictions and conditions contained in said act of incorporation, and subject also to all the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in an ordinance of August 29th, A. D. 1859, authorizing the said Railway Company to occupy and traverse Smithfield street. Provided, however, that said Company commence work within three months from the passage of this ordinance and finish the same within six months thereafter.

SEC. 2. That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh hereby reserve to themselves the right to grant at any time to any passenger railway company the privilege of using said tracks hereby authorized to be laid, for like purposes, upon payment to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company of a proportionate share of the cost of laying the same; provided, however, that any company to which the right to use such tracks is granted shall run their cars thereon, subject to and in conformity with such reasonable time table as may be established by the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Company; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of the city to vacate any part of the streets over which the said tracks shall be laid.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 28th day of March, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. my2

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Laying of Switch Track connecting Shoenberger Furnaces with the A. V. R. R. Track.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Shoenberger, Blair & Co. be and they are hereby authorized to construct a Switch Track connecting their Furnaces with the A. V. R. R. track in such places as may be designated by the City Engineer, so as not to interfere with the established grade of the street.

SEC. 2. That Shoenberger, Blair & Co. in using said switch track shall not leave cars standing so as to obstruct travel on any street or alley crossing the line of switch or in any way interfere with the drains or water courses of any street, or any individual drains now located.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor, in conjunction with the Street Committee, is hereby authorized to grant unto the said Shoenberger, Blair & Co. a license for the same upon the payment to the Mayor the usual fee for the said license.

SEC. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the city from revoking the privilege granted by this ordinance at any time upon sixty days notice being given.

SEC. 5. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. my2

AN ORDINANCE—To require Committees to report to Councils.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Chairman of each Committee of Councils having charge of appropriations, at each stated monthly meeting of Councils, to report an abstract or minute of all proceedings of said Committees since the last stated meeting of Councils, which abstract shall set forth among other things all contracts made, with the names of the contractors and the leading terms thereof, a detailed statement of all liabilities incurred and of all disbursements of moneys which they have authorized, and the amount in the fund under their control undisposed of.

SEC. 2. Said statement shall be signed by the Chairman and certified by the Clerk of each said Committees respectively.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
ma2 Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Roup street from Fifth avenue to Jas. B. Murry's line.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Roup street from Fifth avenue to Jas. B. Murry's line; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, John Beecher, Samuel Chadwick and Hamilton Shepherd are hereby appointed, in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance, or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap29

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Thirty-seventh street, from Butler street to Penn avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Thirty-seventh street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th 1864.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed as far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of April, A. D., 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Granting of Permits for the construction of Vaults under sidewalks.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Street Commissioners, in their respective districts, shall have power to grant permits authorizing the construction of vaults under sidewalks, whenever, in their judgment, such permits may be safely granted.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. my2

AN ORDINANCE—Suspending the Ordinance relating to Wooden Buildings so far as it relates to the 15th and 16th wards.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance prohibiting the erection of Wooden Buildings be and the same is hereby suspended during the year (1870) eighteen hundred and seventy, in so far as it relates to the 15th and 16th wards.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap29

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Cassat Street from Bedford Avenue to Cliff street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Cassat street from Bedford Avenue to Cliff Street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed March 31st, 1857; also an act concerning streets approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. my2

AN ORDINANCE—Appointing a Viewer on the Opening of Homewood Avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That John Berlin be and is hereby appointed a viewer on the opening of Homewood avenue, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue, in lieu of Finley Torrens, who declines to serve.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTERS,
ma2 Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE—Repealing an Ordinance authorizing the Grading of Cassat Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance authorizing the Grading of Cassat Street, from Cliff to Arch, passed March 28th, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. my 2

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

AMUSEMENT.

☞ NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Last week of the engagement of the popular and inimitable comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear on THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 2d, in the dramatization from Mrs. Southworth's great New York Ledger Story, entitled the

HIDDEN HAND.

Wool.......................Mr. F. S. Chanfrau

To conclude with the farce of the

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Chanfrau Matinee on Saturday.

In preparation—IRELAND AS IT IS, SOLON SHINGLE, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATTI! PATTI!!

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that the world-renowned and unrivaled cantatrice,

Miss Carlotta Patti,

Will, prior to her departure for Rio Janeiro, on the 23d of May, per the British steamer South America, appear in TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,

Friday Evening, May 6th, and Saturday Evening, May 7th, at 8 o'clock.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by THEODORE RITTER, the Great Classical Pianist—his first appearance here;

SIGNOR PABLO SABASATE,

The wonderful Violinist—his first appearance here; HERR THEODORE HABLEMANN, the popular German Tenor, and JOSEF HERMANNS, the great German Basso.

Mr. G. W. COLEY, Musical Director.

The sale of seats will commence TUESDAY, MAY 3d, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Steinway's Agency, Kleber & Bro.'s, No. 122 Wood street.

Steinway's Pianos used at all Patti's Concerts.

ap30:w57

MERCHANT TAILORS.

P. McARDLE,
Fashionable
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Keeps constantly on hand CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS; also, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

TO

No. 47 Sixth Street.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!
1870.

J. C. M'PHERSON. C. L. MUHLANBRING.

M'PHERSON & MUHLANBRING,

Merchant Tailors, No. 10 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair.) We have received a large and well selected Stock of the best and most fashionable Goods in our line, a great portion of which are our own importation.

Feeling confident of our ability to give perfect satisfaction, we respectly solicit from you an early examination of our stock of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

McPHERSON & MUHLANBRING,
mh10 No. 10 Sixth street.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A splendid new stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

AUCTION.

Chartiers Cemetery.

PUBLIC SALES
OF
BURIAL LOTS.

On the Cemetery Grounds, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, and continuing April 30th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.

Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, PanHandle Railroad.

The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. All who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come at once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.

Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11:25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11:35 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11:40 A. M.; and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. ap26:w32

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION BONDS, GOLD MINING AND OTHER STOCKS, PEW IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3d, at 7 1-2 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

15 shares German Insurance;
20 " Bank of Pittsburgh;
$1,000 Monongahela Navigation Bo. Bond.

Also, by order of Administrator of Wm. J. Morrison, deceased:

1190 shares Concord Gold Mining Co.;
300 " Penn's Wood Preserving Co.;
650 " Laytonia and Sage Run Petroleum Co.;
250 " Inexhaustible Petroleum Co.,
200 " Rynd Farm Oil Co.;
100 " Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Oil Co.;
Pew No. 4 in First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

A. McILWAINE,
my2 Auctioneer.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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JOHN M. COOPER & CO.

Bell and Brass Founders,

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL

BRASSES

Made Promptly to Order.

BABBITT'S METAL

Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel

STEAM PUMP.

Office—882 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17TH and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO STONE CONTRACTORS.

County Soldiers' Monument.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 28th, 1870.

The Park Commissioners will receive PROPOSALS for the construction of the foundation for the Soldiers' Monument until TUESDAY, 3 P. M., May 3, 1870.

CHARLES DAVIS,
ap30:w52 Engineer.

WAGNER'S FRENCH COLORING,

The Very Best in the United States,

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. WAGNER,

981 North Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

REFERENCES—All the leading houses in Philadelphia. ja25:s89-TTHS

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. T. Glass and Chas. A. Large, doing business under the firm of J. T. Glass & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. T. GLASS,
CHAS. A. LARGE.
PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1870. ap30:w21